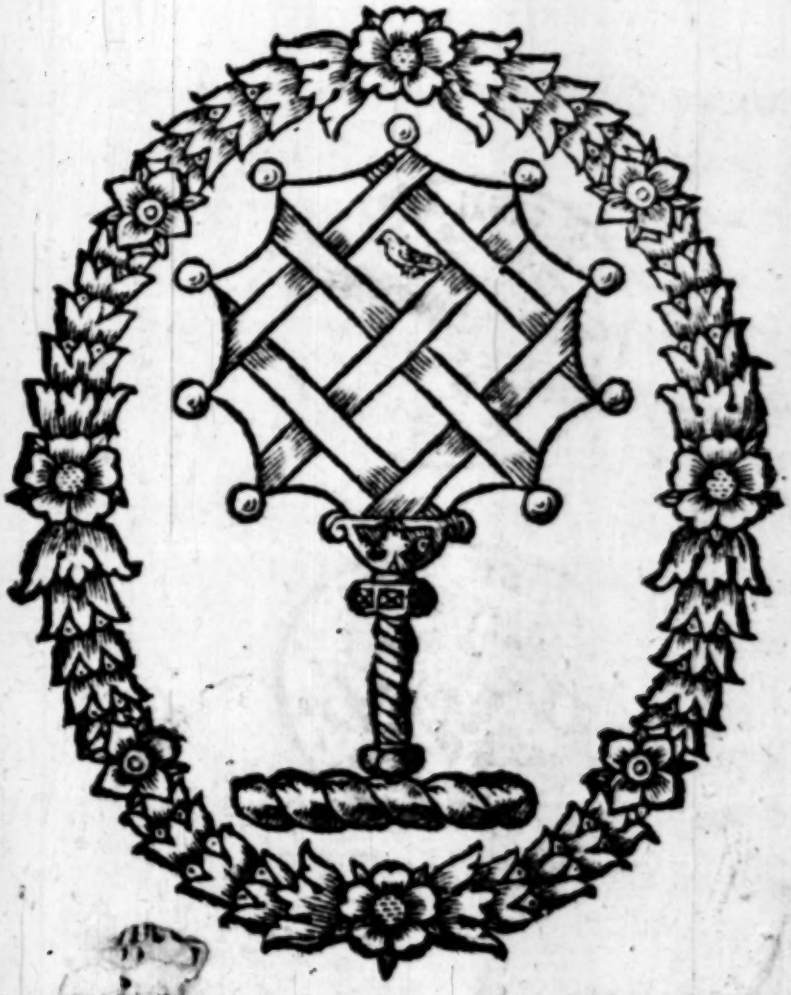
THE FRENCH Methode, wherein is contained a perfite order of *Grammer for the French* Tongue.

Made and set forth by *Iames Bellot*, Gentleman of Caen in Normandy.



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BRITISH MUSEUM

Au treſhonnoré Monſieur Thomas Egerton Eſcuier Soliſciteur Generall pour la Maieſté de la Roine d' Angleterre, Iaques Bellot, gentilhomme Cadomis, Salut.

IL y en a quelques vnz, qui tiennent ceſte oppinion, que le plus expedient, et plus certain moien pour paruenir à la, cognoiſſance des langues, eſt, de les apprendre ſans obſeruation de reigles: Mais tout au contraire, Il me ſemble que celuy qui eſt inſtruit en quelcõque langue par la ſeulle rotuange, eſt ſẽblable à l'Oyſeau en caige, le quel ne parle ſinon ce qui luy a eſté appris, et

To the right worſhipfull Maiſter Thomas Egertõ Eſquier Soliſcitor Generall to the Queenes Maiesty of England Iames Bellot gentlemã of Caen in Normandy, health.

THere bee ſome holding this opinion, that the moſt expedient, & certaine way to attaine to the knowledge of tongues is to learne thẽ without any obſeruation of rules: But cleane contrary I doe thinke that he which is inſtructed in any tongue what ſo euer by the onely roate, is like vnto the Byrd in a cage, which ſpeaketh nothing but that which is taught vnto him,

and (which is much worse) not vnderstanding that which he sayth, because he is voyde of all foundation of good & certaine doctrine: and these Instructors without rules, may be well cõpared to those builders, which (looking not to the profit of thẽ which doe set them to worke, but to their own lucre, & peculiar profit) doe plant their buildinges, not vpon the stable and assured ground, but vpon the mouable and Insolide sand: Or if so be that their building be founded vpon the rocke in a solyde land: It is (neuertheles) with so simple foundation & fermety, that the least storme which may hap

(quipis est) sans sçauoir ce qu'il dit, n'aiãt nul fõdemẽt de bõne, et certaine doctrine: Et peut on à bon droit comparer les Instructeurs Irregulaires, aux edifians, qui (visans, non au profit de ceux qui les mettent en oeuure, ains à leur gaing et singulier profit) plantent leurs bastimẽts, non sur le Tuc ferme, et asseuré, Mais sur le Sable mouvant, et Insolide: Ou sy ainsy est que leur bastiment soit fondé sur le roc en terre solide c'est (ce neantmoins) auec sy peu de pié et fermeté, que la moindre tormente qui luy puisse arriuer, l'esbranle, et boulleuerse: Et d'autant que le meilleur et plus fidele

moien

moien d'inſtruire en quelcõque langue, eſt d'en donner par reigles certaines, la cognoiſſance à ceux qui la deſirent, à fin de les y mieux façõner, et plus ſainemẽt conduire: Cognoiſſant donc la lãgue françoiſe eſtre aujourd'huy requiſe de pluſieurs, Et n'en trouuant encores (à mõ Iugemẽt) reigles aſſez ſuffiſãtes, pour attaindre à la cognoiſſance d'Icelle, I'ay deſrobbé quelques heures ſur mõ labeur ordinaire, leſquelles I'ay emploiées à ourdir (pour le cõtentmẽt des amateurs de la langue françoiſe, bien que ruſtiquement) ce petit me-

pen vnto it, ſhaketh, and turneth it vpſide downe: And becauſe the better and faithfuller meane to inſtruct in any tongue what ſo euer, Is to giue by certaine rules, the knowledge thereof vnto them which are deſirous of the ſame, to the ende they may be the better framed, and the ſounder conducted in the ſame: I knowing the Frenche tongue to be now a dayes required of many, And finding yet thereof (to my iudgement) no rules ſufficient enough to attaine the knowledge of the ſame, I haue ſtolen certaine houres from my ordinary labour, the which I haue employed to the weauing (for the contentment of thoſe that are deſirous of the French tongue, though

it

it be rustically) *of this litle Methode, of the which I haue emboldened my selfe to make them partakers, vnder the fauour of your authoritie, to whom I dedicate the same: Most humbly beseeching you to receaue it acceptably: And in so doing, you shall encrease in me this affection whereby I am to yeelde vnto you all humble seruice, and you shall giue me an occasion to take in hand worke of greater waight, to rẽder it into your hands: Thus I pray God, Syr, to graunt you in good health, long life, and a most blessed encrease of honourable degrees, in true, & perfite felicitie.*

thode, du quel ieme suis en hardy leur faire part, souz la faueur de vostre authorité à laquelle ie le dedie, Treshũblement vous suppliant le receuoir acceptable: Et ce faisant, Vous augmenterez en moy ceste affectiõ que l'ay, à vous rendre tout humble seruice, et me donnerez occasiõ d'entreprendre œuures d'autre importance pour les cõciner en voz mains: Atant, Ie prie Dieu, Monsieur, vous dõner en santé bonne, longue vye, et tressheureux accroissement d'honnorables estats, en vraye, et par faite felicité.

Lós équitable.

The

The Author to the Reader.

I Doe not doubt, but there be ſome which will maruaile at my enterpriſe, and which will accuſe me of temerity, Saying that which I haue taken in hand, is of a greater waight then my ſmall and ſlender capacitie, ſhall be able well to beare: My anſwer is, that I know what I doe, and that I haue not ſet forth this booke, to any other purpoſe, but to be amended, and to prouoke the learned to doe better, adding thereto that which lacketh in it, and taking away that, which ſhall ſeeme vnto them to be vnfruitfull: Deſiring moſt heartely the Reader, not to iudge or deeme my worke, before he hath diligently, and at leyſure examined it. The worke is not ſo leane and voide of fruit, but there is in it ſome taſt: And though there be no plentifull haruеſt to be reaped of it, yet the gleaninges are ſuch, which the gentell reader being deſirous of the ſame, may vſe to his good furtheraunce and commoditie. Vſe therefore this my labour, and accept it in ſuch friendly maner as I offer it vnto you.

Your

To the Reader.

Your friendly acceptation, shall encorage me to further trauaile for your commoditie.

Viue, vale Lector : si quid scis rectius istis,
Candidus imperti : si non, his vtere mecum.

Lós équitable.

Your

Coniunctiſſ. ſibi Domino Iacobo Bellotto in Chriſto Ieſu. S.

VMſæpe tecum agerem (amantiſſime Bellotte) vt minerua illam non a Iouis ſed tuo ipſius capite natam, in lucem atq; publicum proferas: perſpexi te non tam occupationum quarum quotidie defatigaris mole, quam ea cura, ne hoc opus illimatum, aut non omnibus ſuis numeris perfectũ obortuo more, in lucem prodeat, ab hoc incepto detineri atq; retardari. At nunc tandem cum intellexi, te non ſolum ex hoc opere frutices & ſtolones luxuriantes legendo amputaſſe: ſed etiam fructuoſos quoſdam ſurculos relegendo inſeruiſſe: non priuata ſolum alumnorum meorum ratio (communis vtriuſq; noſtrum cura) poſtulare, ſed publica etiam nobilioris anglicanæ iuuentutis (que ſunt melioris reipublicæ fundamenta) commodum efflagitare videretur, vt tibi ſim non ſolum hortator quotidianus, ſed ragator etiam importunus, vt hos præclaros labores, luce et hominum oculis dignos, tenebris & ſordida aliqua ciſtula indigniſſimos, in publicam iuuentu-

tis vtilitatem prædire sinas. At q3 hoc mihi a te importunius efflagitandum, et tanquam precibus exorandum esse sentio: quod non ita pridem viri et numero multi et iudicio magni, libros non magnos, sed multos, regulis inutilibus, axiomatibus fallacibus, & obseruationibus non necessariis refertissimos, quos adulterino Grammaticarum nomine ornant, cum ex quatuor Grammaticæ partibus ne vnam aliquam absolutè edoceant, in scholas & alia iuuentutis otia emiserunt. Quibus cum nonnulli freti sunt, multa & sibi didicerunt & aliis docuerunt, quæ, priusquam se ex ambiguis dubitationum modis, quibus se (scriptoris an impressoris vitio dicam nescio) irretitos sentiunt, extricare & expedire possint, & ipsos dediscere & alios dedocere oportet. Neq3 hoc a me arrogantius assentandi gratia, vt aut tibi plus quam par esset imponam, aut aliis laudem debitam detraham dicta existimes: sed vt quorundam procacem audaciam retundam, qui cum ad docendum, priusquam ad discendum accesserint, aut iuuenum ingenia rerum non necessariarum multitudine obruant, aut perne cessariarum fructu priuant, nihil tamen rectè factum putant, nisi ipsi quod fecerint. Te autem intelligo non modo Orthographiam, cæteraq3 Grammaticæ partes quæ pleriq3 facillimæ sunt, sed verborum etiam per singulas coniugationes variandorum, & carminum

minum quoq; componendorum rationem (id quod a nemine antehac, nostra quod sciam lingua factitatum est) praceptis irrefragabilibus, annotationibus doctissimis, regulisque succinctissimis & ad perdiscendum ob paucitatem facillimis, non minori tua cum laude, quã summa aliorũ admiratione, planè & plenè prosecutum esse. Mordebunt aliqui fortasse clanculum, cum deprehenderint te coniugationum numerum ad ampliorem quam reliqui soleant, numerum prouehentem: hi si concilii atq; facti tui rationem semel intellexerint, mutato sat scio animo te laudabunt, & id rectè ate factum ésse iudicabunt. Perge igitur & vè cunctare (mi Bellote) hanc tuam Methodum: vt ingenii tui periclitamem, eruditionis tuæ iudicium, laudis preconiam, animi erga hanc patriam TEKMERION, & amoris in me tessaram excudendum & publicandum emittere. Vale Cestriæ Iulii. xxv. Anno Domini, 1587.

Tuus semper in Domino,
PET. SHARPE.

L'Autheur, au beneuole lecteur.

Sonet.

AMy Lecteur, le françois ne depriſe,
Pour le trouuer rude au cõmencement:
Car auec temps, vient tout auancement,
Et rien n'apprend, qui le labeur ne priſe:
Grec n'eſt celuy qui n'a la Grecque appriſe
Et rien baſty n'eſt veu ſans fondement:
Vien donc, Lecteur, range toy rondement
Au Galican, Lors de ton entrepriſe,
Remporteras le fruit qu'Oiſiueté
Ne peut produire: ains pour eternité,
Par le labeur ſe produit, & ſe gaigne:
Par tel moien ont noz peres gouſté
Le coule-doux, Quand yurez ont eſté
Du Saint Nectar, ſur la double montaigne.

Lós équitable.

Guillemme VVrothe, gentilhome *Anglois, aux Lecteurs, pour auertiſſement.*

Sonet.

QVi ſainement du *françois veult entendre*
Le prononcer, Recours luy fault auoir

A la Nobleſſe inſtruitte & de ſçauoir,
Qui trauaillé a pour ſaine S' y rendre:
Là, le françois bien dit, on peult apprendre:
Là, dy-ie, on peult le naïf receuoir,
Et l'Ornement du françois perceuoir:
Car en telz lieux a ſource il eſt veu prendre.
Donques, amy, en celuy ne te fie,
Qui d' vn groſſier vulgaire t'ediffie,
Et n'a ſur quoy ſe fonder en raiſon:
Cerche plutoſt, d vne veloce courſe,
Ce que tu veux du françois, en ſa ſource:
Lors france auras, ſans doute, en ta maiſon.

Iean Wrothe, gentilhome Anglois aux lecteurs,

Sonet.

En vain voirras, lecteur, de Cupidon & Mars,
Les aſſauts, les deuis, & les faits amoureux,
Les plaiſants chamaillis, les combats furieux,
La bataille rengée & perilleux hazards,
Qu' eſcrit en amadis le françois des Eſſarts:
En vain de voir Marot tu ſeras curieux,
Ou de Beze, ou Bellay, les chants melodieux,
En beaux mettres françois deça, delá eſpars:
En vain voirras froiſſard, Ronſard, Collet, Iodelle,
Racontans l'vn l'amour, l'autre guerre cruelle,
Sy tu n'as du françois parfaite intelligence:
Mais liſant ce liuret, le françois peux comprendre,

Et

Et par-ton doux labeur bien ſainement l'apprendre,
Par ce que clairement il t'en rend cognoiſſance.

Quatrain.

Amy lecteur, par ce liuret tu peux
Voir, comme on doit le françois prononcer,
Le lire bien, Meſme t'y auancer
Plus en deux mois, que ſans ce, en des ans deux.

Richard Wrothe, gentil-

houme Anglois, à l'Autheur.

Sonet.

DE Pytagore, Heſiode & Homere
Glorieuſe eſt la Grecque nation,
De Platon meſme: Et de l'Inuention,
De maint ſçauant prend le latin ſa gloire.
Le Tuſcan fait de Petrarque memoire,
De ſon Bembo fait auſſy mention:
De ſon Ioſephe eſt honoré Sion,
Et de Ronſand, bruit en France le loire.
De ſon Bocace auſſi ſe gloriffie
L'Italien, France-ſe fortiffie
De des Eſſarts, Saluſte & maint françois:
Et l'Occean eſcumeux te mercie
De ton ouurage: Et fameux certiffie,
Rendre à iamais ton nom, chelz les Anglois.

Henry

Henry Spilman gentleman, to the Reader.

THe Marchant boldly brookes the Seas,
In hope to purſe the pounds:
The husbandman in hope of corne,
Doth digge and delue the grounds.
In hope to libbe the Cliants golde,
The Lawyer pleades the caſe:
The Souldier ſtout in hope of ſpoyle,
Beſtowes his blowes apace.
Thus each mans trauaile is in hope,
To purchaſe priuate pelfe:
The trouble, toyle, and care he takes,
Is onely for himſelfe.
But in my friend (we playnely ſee)
Such humours doe not raine:
He ſowes the ſoyle and is content,
That others reape the graine.
For when at firſt he tooke in hand
This litle worke to frame:
He knew he ſhould but deale the cardes,
Whilſte others gette the game.
And yet (good man) he forſt not that,
But held himſelfe content:
If all things might as well be tane
As all things well were ment.
Wherefore (good Reader) ſince it is
No more he doth require:
Afford him that, and boldly ſay,
He well deſern'd his hyer.

FINIS.

¶ THE FRENCHE METHODE, WHEREIN IS *CONTAINED A PERFECT OR*der of Grammer for the French tongue:

*Made and set forth by Iames Bellot Gen*tleman of Cane in Normandie.

THE French men haue the vse of these 22. letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. X. Y. Z.

Of which these sixe are vowels. A. E. I. O. V. Y.

All the other be called Consonants, whereof these foure, L. M. N. R. be called liquides.

Of vowels, the composition of two is called Dipthoungues, *& the composition of three is called* Trepthoungues.

The Dipthoungues are,

Ae. Ai. Ao. Au. Ay. Ea. Ei. Eo. Eu. Ey. Ie. Oi. Ou. Oy. Ve. Vi. Vy. Ye.

Pronouncing of the Dipthoungues.

The Dipthoungue Ae, *is pronounced* E, *maſculine, Except in this worde* Caen, *which is ſounded* Cán.

Theſe Dipthoungues, Ai, *and* Ay, *are ſounded* E *Maſculine: Except before* G. *and* L. *where they muſt bê ſounded A, as*

Gaigner,	*To gaine,*
Bailler,	*To giue,*

Drowning the I, with the former L. *within the toungue againſt the roofe of the mouth.*

The ſaid Dipthoungues Ai, *and* Ay, *comming before* M. *and* N. *muſt be ſounded ſometimes long, as the Engliſhmen doe ſound it in this word*

Faine.	*Example.*
Saint,	*Hollie,*
Craint,	*Feared.*

And ſometimes muſt be ſounded ſhort, as the Engliſhmen do ſound this worde Mine, *Example.*

Sain,	*Sound, Healthfull.*
Certain,	*Certaine.*

Except alſo before S. *where they muſt be ſounded* E, *Newter, like vnto* A. *Engliſh, as.*

Maiſon,	*A houſe,*
Iamays.	*Neuer.*

Which muſt be ſounded,

Mézon,

Mézon. *Iamés.*

Ao, *is pronounced* A. *filling the mouth with-all, as though there were one* V. *pronounced with it, as* Paon, *a Peacocke, which muſt be ſounded* Paoun: *Except in* Aorer, Aorner, *and in their compoundes, and deriued where it muſt be ſounded* O.

Au. *is pronounced* Aw. *with a full mouth, except before* L. *and* R. *and before* V: *conſonant, where it muſt be ſounded* O. *as*

Paul, *Paull.*
Aureiller *A Pillow.*
Pauure, *Poorë.*
Which be ſounded,
Pol, Oreiller. Poure.

There is to be excepted, this word,
Eſpaule. *A Shoulder.*

And all be derined of it, where Au. *muſt be ſounded* Aw.

Ea. *is ſounded,* A. *as*
Iean, *Iohn.*
VVhich muſt be pronounced, Ian.

Ei, *and* Ey, *muſt be pronounced* I. *as*
Ilz feirent, *They did.*
Ie vey, *I did ſee.*

Which muſt be ſounded, Is firent, Ie vy. *except before* Ch. G. L. N. *where they muſt bee pronounced,* E *Maſculine.*

Example.

Seicher, *To drye.*
Seigner, *To bleede.*
Veiller, *To watch.*
Peindre, *To paint.*

Which muſt be ſounded, Sécher, Sègner, Vél-her, Péndre, *ſounding the* I. *with* L. *within the toungue againſt the roofe of the mouth,*

Eo, *is pronounced* O, *as*

George, *George.*

Eu, *is pronounced as the Engliſhe men doe ſounde their* Ew. *as*

Feu *Fyere,*
Ieune, *Yong, faſt. faſting.*

Which muſt be pronounced.

Few, *Iewne.*

Ie, *and* Ve, *muſt be pronounced in both their voices very ſhort, as they bee written lifting vp the voice vppon the* E. *which taketh the maſculine ſounde.*

Oi, *and* Oy. *muſt be ſounded* Oe. *the* E. *being ſounded maſculline.*

Ou, *is prouounced as the Engliſhmen do ſound their double* O.

Ve, *is pronounced* E. *maſculine.*

Vi, *and* Vy, *when they come after* G, *muſt be ſounded,* I, *and in any other place, both their voi-*

ces

ces muſt be pronounced very ſhort, lifting vp the voice vppon the I, *as*

Cuir, *Leader, or ſkinne.*
Eſtuy, *A caſe.*

When any of the Dipthoungues is deuided, the latter vowell hath two prickes vppon it, and maketh eyther a ſyllable by it ſelfe, or the frſt letter of a ſyllable, as

Païs, *Countreye,*
Hay, *Hated*

Pronouncing of the Tripthoungues.

Theſe Tripthoungues, Aou, Eau, Eoi, Eoy, Oei, Oeu, Vei, Veu, *and* Vey, *doe looſe the ſounde of their firſt voyces.*

Example.

Aouſt, *Auguſt.*
Beau, *Faire.*
Veoir, *To ſee.*
Oeillet, *Gilliflowre. Carnation.*
Soeur, *Siſter.*
Cueillir, *To gather.*
Rigeuur, *Rigor.*
Dueil, *Sorrow. Mourning.*

Which muſt be ſounded, Oút, Bau, Voér,

Eilhet, Seur, Keilhir, Rigeur, Deil, *ſounding the* I, *which commeth before* L, *with the ſame* L, *within the toungue againſt the rowfe of the mouth.*

Note that the E, *of the Tripthoungue* Eau, *taketh part of his ſound.*

Iei, *ſaundeth plainely* Ie, *but the latter* I, *is drowned with* L, *within the toungue againſt the rowfe of the mouth.*

Ieu, *and* yeu *are pronounced in all their voices, but the* E, *is ſounded ſofte, and eaſilie.*

Oui, *is pronounced as the double* O, *engliſh, & is the* I, *ioyned with* L. *within the toungue againſt the roofe of the mouth.*

Pronouncing of the Letters.

The letter A, *is alwaies ſounded fully with an open mouth, and is ſounded euery where, except at the end of the article* La, *before any woord beginning with a vowell, where it is eaten vp by the figure Apoſtrophe.*

Example.

L'amitié, *The frendſhip.*

Which muſt be written, and pronounced in ſtead of La amitié.

When

When it commeth before M, *or* N, *in the ſame ſillable, it muſt be pronounced with a full mouth, as the Engliſhmen ſhould ſounde* Aum, *or* Aun.

Example.

Chambriere,	*Seruing maide.*
Santé,	*Health.*
Which muſt be ſounded.	
Chaumbriere,	Saunté.

B, *is pronounced euery where with the lippes, in the ſhutting vp of them: except before* I, *and* V, *conſonants, in which places the ſaide* B, *loſeth his ſound.*

Out of this rule are excepted,

Subiuguer.	*To ſubdue.*
Subioindre,	*To adioyne.*
Abiect,	*Abiect.*
Obiicer,	*To obiect.*
Obiection	*Obiection.*
Abiurer,	*To abiure,*
Obiect,	*The obiect,*
Abiection,	*Abiection,*
Subuertir,	*To turne vpſide downe,*
Subuercion,	*Turning vpſide downe.*
Subſtinence	*Suſtinaunce.*

And all the deriued of them, in which B, *muſt be pronounced.*

It loseth his sound in these wordes, Submetre Tosubmyt, Soubz, Dessoubz, *vnder and in all the deriued of them.*

C, *is pronounced with the toungue against the roofe the mouth, and is sounded euery where: except in the woordes ending in* Ainct, Aict, Ectre, Ect, Ict, Oict, Oinct, Vnct. *where it loseth his sound.*

Example.

Sainct,	*Hollye,*
Pourtraict,	*Picture.*
Commectre,	*To commit.*
Suiect,	*Subiect.*
Comfict,	*Soket,*
Endroict	*Place.*
Pourpoinct,	*Doublet.*
Defunct,	*Dead.* / *Deceased.*

Where the said C, *is neuer pronounced, Out of this rule must be excepted.*

Abiect, Obiect, *and the deriued of them, wherin* C. *must be sounded.*

The same C, *before* A, O, *and* V, *and also at the end of the word, or syllable after any vowell, and after* L, N, *and* R, *is pronounced as one* K, *except when it is made gallicke, which is knowne by*

by this token ç, *Then it must be sounded fully as double* S.

Example.

Pieça,	*Long a goe.*
Garçon,	*A Boye.*
Decu,	*Deceaued.*

Which must be pronounced, Piessa, Garsson, Dessu.

D, *is pronounced with the roofe of the mouth: and is euer sounded, Except before* I, *and* V, *consonants, and also before* M, *in the same syllable.*

Out of this rule are to be excepted.

Admirer,	*To wonder.*
Aduerbe,	*An aduerbe.*
Aduerbial,	*Aduerbiall.*
Aduerbiallement,	*Aduerbially.*

And the deriued of them where the said D, *is plainely pronounced.*

E, *is either pronounced masculine, and is knowen to be such, at the beginning of the woord by this note,* ê, *at the middest, by this token,* ë, *and at the end of the word by this signe,* é, *the which latter signe is euer obserued: and must be pronounced in lyfting vp the voice with certeine vehemence.*

Or is sounded feminine, being neuer noted, And must be pronounced with the throat, easily draw-

ing his winde within the lippes, as

De, { *Of.* / *To.* / *From.*

L'Homme, *Man.*

And is sounded euery where, Except at the end of the word, when the woord following doth begin with a vowell: Then it loseth his sound by the figure Sinalephe, so that the latter syllable ending with E, *feminine, and the first sillable of the word following must make together but one onely syllable, as*

Mon ame en Dieu, *My soule in God.*

touſiours eſpere, *hopeth alwaies.*

Here, me, *of* ame, *and* en, *doe make but one syliable, and must be pronounced,* Amen.

The same E. *feminine loseth his sound by the figure Appostrophe. At the end of any word Monosyllable, before anye woorde beginning with a vowell.*

Example.

L'Honneur, *The Honnour.*

D'Amy. *Of a frend.*

M'Oblige, *Bindeth me.*

N'Oublier, *Not to forget.*

T'Enuoier, *To send thee.*

S'Efforçaut,

S'Efforçant, *Enforcing it ſelfe.*
R'Entrer, *I o enter againe.*
Qu'Ell'va, *That ſhe goeth.*

Which are writtẽ in ſtead of

Le Honneur, De amy, Me obblige, Ne oublier, Te enuoie, Se efforçant, Reentrer, Que elle va.

E. *is alſo ſounded newter, or commone, and is ſometimes noted thus,* ę, *comming onely before* L, R, *and* S, *in the ſame ſyllable, being then ſounded like vnto the* A, *engliſh or like as the voice, or balling of the ſheepe when ſhe feedeth.*

Example.

Belle, *Faire.*
Terre, *Lande, Ground,* } *Earth.*
Feſte, *Feſte, holliday.*

The ſame E, *feminine comming before* M, *and* N, *is ſounded as the Engliſh men doe ſound their* A. *Except when the ſaid* E. *followeth the letter* I. *in the ſame ſillable: Then it muſt be ſounded ſoftly, as the engliſhmen doe ſounde it in their owne language.*

Example.

Tien, *Thine.*
Miene, *Mine.*

E. *at the end of the word after any vowell, maketh alwaies a ſyllable by it ſelfe.*

Two, E, *comming togither at the end of the word; if the word is of the maſculine gender, muſt be ſounded both maſculine. But if the word is of the feminine gender, the latter* E, *muſt be ſounded feminine.*

F, *is ſounded euery where, Except in thoſe aduerbes derined of Nownes, whoſe ſingular number endeth in* F, *as of* Bref, *commeth,* Bretuement, *in which aduerbe, & in other like* F, *is neuer ſoũded.*

G. *before* A.O.V. *and at the end of the word after* N. *and* V. *is pronounced as one,* Gamma, *as* Gaſter, Gouſter, Auguſte, Sang Ioug. *And before* E. I. Y. *muſt be ſounded ſomewhat blowing with the tongue like an* I, *conſonant.*

The ſame G, *before* N. *is ſounded as an other* N, *Except it ſhould come betweene* I, *&* N, *or betweene two* N. *and alſo betweene* R. *and* N. *then it muſt be ſounded ſomewhat with the noſe, as in this word,* Gnatus.

H. *loſeth alwaies his ſound after* E. *feminine, and alſo after any conſonant. Except after* E. *in theſe wordes.*

Heur,	*Lucke.*
Honneur,	*Honnour.*
Hauteur,	*Height, or Heighneſſe.*
	Haſter,

Haſter,	*To haſten.*
Hanter,	*To haunt.*
Heurter,	*To hurte.*
Hergner,	*To* { *mumme, or to be froward.*
Heriſſonner,	*To ſet vp his haires.*
Honte,	*Shame.*
Hurler,	*To hawle.*

And in all their compounds, in which the ſaid H. *muſt be ſounded.*

It is to be ſounded as the Engliſhmen do ſound their double E. *and is made a conſonant, when it doth come at the beginning of the ſyllable before any of the vowels: Then, it muſt be ſounded blowing with the tongue againſt the roofe of the mouth.*

L. *Comming after* Au, Eu, Ou, *and in the wordes ending in* Ilz, *and in*, Elz, *is neuer ſounded.*

Example.

Chaulx,	*Tyme.*
Heureulx.	*Happie.*
Coultre,	*A coulter.*
Fils,	*The ſunne.*
Chelz,	*At the houſe of.*

Which muſt be ſounded, Shaws, Ewrews, Cootre, Fis, Shés.

M. *before* P, *in the ſame ſyllable is pronounced* N. *Example.*

Rompt, *Breaketh,*
Comptant, *Ready.*
Which muſt be ſounded, Ront, Contant.

N, *betwixt* E, *and* T, *at the end of the verbe plurall, is neuer pronounced.*

Example.

Reſpirent, *Do breath.*
Prennent, *Do take.*
Which muſt be ſounded, Reſpiret.
Prannet.

O, *before* M, *and* N, *is ſounded* Ou,

Example.

Ton, *Thy.*
Nom, *Name.*

R, *before* S, *and* T, *at the end of the ſyllable is neuer pronounced, Except.*

Corps, *Body.*
Corrompt, *Doth corrupt.*
Which muſt be ſounded Cors, Corront.

Q. *is pronounced* K.

R, *is pronounced as in engliſh, except when it doubles betwixt two vowels : Then it muſt be ſounded ſhaking the tongue with vehemence, pronouncing the firſt vowell long : and is a note maſculine vnto* E. *when it followeth the ſame at the end of a word.*

S. *betwixt two vowels, is pronounced* Z, *and betweene two conſonãts it muſt be plainely ſounded,*

ded, Except in theſe words.

Vne monſtre, *A ſhowe.*

Monſtrer,
Demonſtrer, } *To ſhewe.*
Remonſtrer,

And in all the deriued of them, in which the ſame S. *is neuer ſounded.*

The ſaid S. *is neuer pronounced at the middeſt of any pronowne, verbe, aduerbe, prepoſition, and coniunction, before a conſonant, except in theſe verbes and aduerbes.*

Abſtenir, *To* { *abſtaine.* / *forbeare.*
Accoſter, *To approch or acquaint.*
Aſſiſter, *To aſſiſt.*
Atteſter, *To teſtifie.*
Apoſter, *To appoint.*
Aſpirer, *To* { *aſpire.* / *pretend.*
Aſtraindre, *To* { *reſtraine.* / *bridle vnto.*
Attriſter, *To make ſadde.*
Blaſphemer, *To blaſpheme.*
Conſtituer, *To appoint.*
Conſtruire, *To build.*
Conteſter, *To* { *reſiſt.* / *conteſt.*
Conſpirer, *To conſpire.*

Contriſter,	*To make one ſadde.*
Conſiſter,	*To conſiſt.*
Conſtiper,	*To make coſtife.*
Deſtituer,	*To deſtitute.*
Deſiſter,	*To deſiſt. or leaue of.*
Deteſter,	*To deteſt.*
Deſeſperer.	*To diſpaire.*
Diſparoir,	*To vaniſh away.*
Diſconuenir,	*To breake a couenant.*
Diſioindre,	*To ſunder.*
Diſcorder,	*To diſagree.*
Diſtraire,	*To withdrawe.*
Deſeſtimer,	*To blame deſeſtime.*
Diſcuter,	*To value.*
Eſperer,	*To hope.*
Eſtimer,	*To eſteeme.*
Eſcrimer,	*To fence.*
Eſcamper,	*To run awaye.*
Eſclandrer,	*To ſclaunder.*
Fruſtrer,	*To fruſtrate,*
Fuſtiger,	*To ſkorge. whippe.*
Gaſpiller,	*To waſte.*
Inſcrire,	*To inſcribe.*
Inſtaler,	*To inſtale.*
Inſtituer,	*To inſtitude.*

Inſtruire,

Inſtruire,	*To inſtruct.*
Inciſter,	*To inciſt.*
Inueſtir,	*To enter in.*
Inteſter,	*To inteſtate.*
Iuſtifier,	*To iuſtifie.*
Inſpirer,	*To inſpire.*
Iuſtiſſier,	*To execut by Iuſtice*
Impoſturer,	*To impoſture.*
Iuſques,	*Untill.* (*names.*
Liſter,	*To make a bil of*
Maſquer,	*To maſke, or diſguiſe.*
Maſtiquer,	*To ſet faſt togither.*
Muſquer,	*To perfume.*
Obſtiner,	*To obſtinate.*
Preſque,	*Almoſt.*
Perſiſter,	*To* {*continue.* / *follow on.*
Preſcrire,	*To preſcribe.*
Proſtituer,	*To proſtrate.*
Proteſter,	*To proteſt.*
Proſterner,	*To bow downe.*
Proſperer,	*To proſper.*
Poſter,	*To ride poſte.*
Prepoſtererr,	*To prepoſtrate.*
Queſtionner,	*To make a queſtion.*
Reſtituer,	*To reſtore,*
Reſter,	*To* {*reſt.* / *remaine.*

Reſpirer,	*To breath.*
Reſiſter,	*To reſiſt.*
Reſpecter,	*To reſpect.*
Reſplendir	*To ſhine.*
Subſcrire,	*To ſubſcribe.*
Supſcrire,	*To ſupſcribe.*
Siſter,	*To ceaſe.*
Suſpendre,	*To ſuſpend.*
Sophiſtiquer,	*To ſophiſticate.*
Suſpecter,	*To ſuſpect.*
Trãſporter,	*To* {*tranſport, carie away.*
Teſter,	*To witneſſe.*
Teſtifier,	*Tot eſtifie,*
Triſter,	*To make ſadde.*
Tranſlater,	*To Tranſlate.*
Transferer,	*To tranſport.*
Trãſmetre,	*To tranſmit.*
Tranſmuer,	*To chaunge.*
Tranſubſtancier,	*To* {*chaunge the ſubſtance,*
Tranſparoir,	*To ſee through,*
Teſtonner,	*To trimme.*

And in all the deriued of them, in which the letter S. *muſt be ſounded.*

The ſame S. *betwixt two vowels muſt be pronounced euery where.*

S. *at the end of the word before* T. *is ſounded in*

in theſe wordes onely.

Aduſt.	*Burning hotte*
Antechriſt,	*Antechriſt.*
Chriſt,	*Chriſte.*
Combuſt,	*Burned.* / *Burning.*
Mouſt,	*Sweete wine.*

The ſame S. *before* C. *at the end of the word is ſounded in theſe words onely.*

Buſc.	*Buſke.*
Muſc.	*Muſke.*

S. *in proper names, is alwaies ſounded, Except in theſe names.*

Eſtienne,	*Stephen.*
Coſme,	*Coſme.*
Creſpin,	*Creſpine.*
Creſpinien.	*Creſpinien.*

The ſame S. *is neuer ſounded before,* Ch, *neither before,* V. *conſonant, nor before* X, *and* Z.

The ſaid S, *loſeth his ſound in euery name of office, or dignitie. Except in theſe names onely.*

Apoſtolat,	*Appoſtleſhip.*
Epiſcopat,	*Biſhopſhip.*
Preſtolat,	*Prieſtſhip.*

S. *is ſounded in euery word ending in* Ion.

Example.

Inſtitution,	*Inſtitution.*

The ſame S. *loſeth his ſound in euery Nowne,*

betwixt any vowell, and any consonant, Except in these Nownes onely.

Ascalon,	*Askallone.*
Ateïsme,	*Ateysme.*
Aspect,	*Looke. Contenaunce,*
Asperges,	*Sparages.*
Aspic,	*Aspicke.*
Asperité,	*Sharpenesse. Bitternesse. Straightnesse.*
Astrapade.	*The racke, or racking.*
Astuce.	*Craftinesse, subtiltie.*
Astralabe,	*A Globe,*
Astrologue	*An astrologe.*
Austriche,	*An Ostrige.*
Brusque,	*Swift, or liuely.*
Bastille,	*A fortresse.*
Bastillon,	*A Bastillone,*
Bastonnades.	*Blowes with a staffe.*
Bestiail,	*Cattell.*
Casquet,	*A head peece.*
Ceston,	*The maiden head,*
Custode,	*A couuert chalis. cannepye. warde.*
Christianisme,	*Christianitie.*
Chatechisme.	*Catechisme.*

Diſcours,	*Diſcourſe.*
Damaſquine,	*Damaſke worke,*
Diſpute,	*Diſputation, ſtrife.*
Eſcarpin,	*A Pompe,*
Eſclauonie,	*Sclauonie.*
Eſclandre,	*Sclaunder.*
Eſcorte,	*Companie for ſúrctie ſake*
Eſcophion,	*A coale,*
Eſcadron,	*A company of men of warre.*
Eſcalade,	*Climing vp by a Ladder.*
Eſquif,	*A little ſwift ſhip.*
Eſpece,	*Kinde.*
Eſtafier,	*A weater.*
Eſturgeon,	*A Sturgion.*
Eſprit,	*Spirite, Ghoſt.*
Eſtafillade,	*A blow with a ſword.*
Eſtropiat,	*Lame, or maimed of any member.*
Flaſque,	*A Flaſke.*
Fantaſtique,	*Fantaſticall.*
Friſque,	*Finely arraid.*
Fantaſque,	*Wauering minded.*
Garguesque,	*The new faſhion.*
Gregueſque,	*The greekes faſhion.*
Gaſtadour,	*A Pionare.*

Induſtrie,	*Skill, Science*
Iuriſconſulte.	*A Lawer.*
Iuda ſme,	*Of the Iewes.*
Iaſpe,	*A Iaſper ſtone,*
Iuſqu iame,	*Hannebane,*
Ieſte,	*Righteous,*
Iuſticier,	*A Iudge. Iuſtice.*
Iuſtice,	*Iuſtice.*
Limeſtre,	*Fine.*
Leſte,	*Braue, fine or liuely.*
Luſtre,	*Luſter, colour, Grace, faſhion.*
Maſcarades.	*Mummeries.*
Muſcles,	*The muſkells.*
Meſquite,	*The turkes Church.*
Miſte,	*Neate, Fine*
Moreſque.	*Morianes faſhion,*
Obeliſque,	*A pillar carued to ſuſteine auy thing.*
Paganiſme,	*Of the Paganes,*
Paſtel,	*Woade.*
Paſteur,	*Sheepeheard.*
Poëtaſtre,	*An ignorant Poet.*
Paſture, Papiſte,	*Foode, a Papiſt,*
Plaſtron,	*A breſt piece.*
Paſquil,	*An inuectiue.*
Piſtolle,	*A dagge.*

Piſtulle,

Puſtulle,	*A bile.*
Piſtolet,	*A pocket dagge.*
Papiſme,	*Of the pope.*
Romaneſque.	*Romiſh faſhion.*
Ruſtaud,	*A rude, or ruſticall fellow, a clowne.*
Siſme,	*Siſme, or diuiſion,*
Siſmatique,	*Syſmaticke,*
Tudeſque,	*Old faſhion.*
Turqueſque,	*Turkes faſhion.*
Teſton,	*A french ſiluer piece worth 17. d. ob. and ſomewhat more.*

T, *loſeth his ſound in this coniunction,* Et, *the which muſt be ſounded,* é.

V, *being a vowell, muſt be ſounded in ſetting foorth the lippes: and being a conſonant, it muſt be ſounded holding the nether lippe with the vpward teeth.*

It is knowne to be a conſonant, when it doth begin a ſillable, before any vowell, and before R.

Example.

Venez,	*Come.*
Ouurer,	*To worke.*

Two V. *comming together, the former* V. *is a vowell, and the latter* V. *muſt be ſounded conſonant.*

Example.

Prouuer, *To proue.*

Except the two V, *should begin the word. Then the former* V, *is to be sounded consonant, and the latter* V. *is a vowell.*

Example.

Vuider *To empty.*

The said V, *is neuer sounded after* Q.

It loseth his sound after G, *Except it shoulde make the last letter of the sillable.*

Example.

Aigu, *Sharpe.*

X, *at the end of the word is sounded* S, *Except in proper names.*

Y, *is sounded like the* I, *vowell, as the English men do sound their double* E. *and loseth his sound after* S, *in the coniunction,* Sy, *when it commeth before any word that begins with a vowell.*

Example.

S'Aucun, *If any.*

S'Il vient, *If he commeth.*

Which must be sounded, and written in stead of Sy aucun, Sy Il vient.

Sometimes Y, *maketh a word by it selfe, being then either an aduerbe of place, as*

Il y alla hier, *He went thether yesterday.*

Or else is a relatiue of the thing spokẽ of before, as

Tu y pouruoiras, *Thou shalt prouide thereunto.*

Sometimes

Sometimes alſo, it maketh a ſyllable, by it ſelfe at the beginning of the word, as

Il yra, y-vrongner, — *He ſhall goe play the drunkard.*

Z, *is ſounded euery where, and is euer a note maſculine vnto* E, *when it followeth the ſame at the end of the word.*

Euery conſonant ending the word, loſeth his ſounde When the word following doth begin with an other conſonant. Except onely theſe eight, C. F. G. L. M. N. Q. *and* R. *which muſt be ſounded euery where.*

Except alſo, they ſhould be deuided by any of the virgules, to wit. , : . ? ! () *where they muſt be ſounded both.*

Euery conſonant ending the ſingular number, loſeth his ſound in the plurall. Except onely theſe two N, *and* R.

Example.

Iours, — *Dayes.*
Dons, — *Geſtes.*

When any conſonant endeth the word, and the ſame conſonant beginneth the word following, then both muſt be ſounded but for one onely conſonant, Except the letter R. *which is plainely ſounded euery where.*

Except alſo, they ſhould be deuided by any of the virgules: then both muſt be plainly ſounded.

Ch. *is pronounced*, Sh.
Th, *muſt be ſounded* T
Ph, *is ſounded*, F.

Ou, *without an accent vppon the* V, *is a coniunction, and muſt be engliſhed* Or, *and ſometimes either.*

Example.

Preſtez moy	*Lend me*
cecy, ou cela.	*this or that.*
Ceſtui-cy eſt à	*This is either*
vous ou bien	*yours, or elſe is*
porte chanſe	*like to be*
d'eſtre voſtre.	*yours.*

Ou, *with an accent vppon the* V, *thus*, où, *is an aduerbe which muſt be engliſhed where, or whether.*

Example.

Où allez vous?	*Whether go you?*
Où I'allay hier,	*Where I went yeſterday.*

Ou, *without an accent vppon the* V, *is a coniunction, which muſt be engliſhed*, Or, *and ſometimes either.*

Example.

Vous m'eſtes	*You are my*
amy, ou ie ſuis	*frend, or I am*
deceu.	*deceiued.*
Ce couſteau eſt	*This knife is*

voſtre

voſtre ou il	*yours, or mine*
eſt mien.	*either.*

La, *with an accent vppon the* A, *is an aduerbe of place, Which muſt be engliſhed, ther, or thether.*

Example.

Que faites vous là?	*What doe you there.*
Que n'allez vous	*Why do you not goe*
Là?	*thether.*

La, *without an accent vppon the* A, *is a Pronowne articular for the feminine gender, which muſt be enliſhed,* The, *and ſometimes is a relatiue of the thing that is ſpoken of before, which is engliſhed,* Her, It, Same.

La langue parle	*The tongue ſpeaketh*
de l'habondance	*of the fulneſſe*
du coeur.	*of the heart.*
Voſtre mere eſt	*Your Mother is*
morte et ie la pen-	*dead and thought*
ſois viſue.	*her a liue.*
Ie ne trouue	*I do not find*
point la, choſe	*the thing*
telle que	*ſuch as*
vois me l'auez	*you would haue*
voulue	*perſwaded it*
perſwader.	*vnto me.*

A. *without an accent vppon it, is a verbe, Which muſt be engliſhed.*

Quart, Quarte, Quatrieſme	*Fourth.*
Quint, Quinte, Cinquieſme	*Fiſt.*
Sixieſme,	*Sixt.*
Septieſme,	*Seuenth.*
Huictieſme,	*Eighth.*
Neufieſme,	*Ninth.*
Dixieſme,	*Tenth.*
Quinzieſme,	*Fifteenth.*
Vintieſme,	*Twenteth.*
Trentieſme,	*Thirteth.*
Quarantieſme,	*Fortith.*
Cinquantieſme,	*Fiftith.*
Soixantieſme,	*Sixtith.*
Septantieſme,	*Seuentith.*
Octantieſme,	*Eightith.*
Nonantieſme,	*Ninetith.*
Centieſme,	*Hundreth.*
Millieſme,	*Thouſand.*

Seaſons of the yeare.

Printemps,	*Spring time.*
Eſté,	*Summer.*
Autonne,	*Harueſt.*
Hyuer,	*Winter.*

The foure principall windes.

Orient, Leuant,	*Easte.*
Midy,	*South.*
Occident, Ponnant,	*West.*
Septentrion,	*North.*

The twelue monethes.

Ianuier,	*Ianuarie.*
Feurier,	*Februarie.*
Mars,	*March.*
Auril,	*Aprill.*
May,	*May.*
Iuin,	*Iune.*
Iuillet,	*Iuly.*
Aouſt,	*Auguſt.*
Septembre,	*September.*
Octobre,	*October.*
Nouembre,	*Nouember.*
Decembre,	*December.*

Daies of the Weeke.

Lundy,	*Munday.*
Mardy,	*Tewſday.*
Mecredy,	*Wedneſday.*
Ieuſdy,	*Thurſday.*
Wendredy,	*Fryday.*
Samedy,	*Satterday.*
Dimenche,	*Sunday.*

The seuen Plannets.

La Lune,	*The Moone,*
Venus,	*Venus.*
Mercure,	*Mercurie.*
Le Soleil,	*The Sonne.*
Mars,	*Mars.*
Iupiter,	*Iupiter.*
Saturne,	*Saturne.*

The twelue signes.

Le mouton,	*The ramme.*
Le thaureau,	*The bull.*
Les gemeaux,	*The twinnes.*
L'escreuice,	*The crabbe.*
Le lion,	*The Lion.*
La vierge,	*The virgine.*
La liure,	*The ballance.*
Le scorpion,	*The Scorpion.*
Le sagitaire,	*The shooter.*
La chieure,	*The goate.*
L'aquatique,	*The waterer.*
Les poissons,	*The fishes.*

FINIS. *Laudat Opus.*

Commencement à l'oeuure grace donne,
Mais, bonne fin de loz l'oeuure couronne.

Of

Of the French Coyne, both Golde, Syluer and Braſſe, and of their vallore.

ONE denier, *which is the tenth part of an engliſh pennie, ſo that tenne* deniers, *makes a penie.*

One double, which is worth a little leſſe, then a farthing, ſo that fiue doubles, makes an engliſh penie.

One Liard, *which is little more then a farthing, and muſt haue three* Liards *and a* denier, *to make a penie.*

One Blanc, *which is worth halfpenie.*

One Sixain, *or* demy ſoud, *which is worth, halfpeny and one* denier.

One Carolus, *which is worth a peny.*

One Soud, douzain *or* Granblanc, *which is worth a peny, and one double.*

One piece de trois blancs, *One piece* de nelle, *and one* Soud Pariſy, *which are worth three halfe-pence a piece.*

One piece de ſix blancs, *or double piece* De Nelle, *which is worth three pence.*

Of Siluer.

One Quart de Franc, *which is worth ſix pence.*

One demy quart, d'eſcu, *which is worth, nine pence.*

One demy teſton, *which is worth ſeuen* ſouds, *& one* liard, *making in engliſh monie, eight pence halfpenie, and one double.*

One Demy Franc, *worth one ſhilling.*

One Quart d'eſcu, *worth eighteene pence.*

One Teſton, *worth, ſeuenteene pence halfpenie, and one* denier.

One Franc, *which is worth, twoo ſhillings.*

Of Golde.

One french Crowne, called Vn eſcu ſol, *which is worth ſix ſhillings.*

One demy eſcu, *worth, three ſhillings and three pence.*

One Henry, *worth ſixtie fiue* Souds, *which comes to ſix ſhillinges and ſix pence.*

One double Henry, *worth ſixteene ſhillings.*

One Vieil eſcu, *worth ſix* Francs, *comming to twelue ſhillings, engliſh monie.*

Of

OF THE EIGHT partes of Speeche.

In French, be eight partes of Speeche, To wit.

Nowne,
Pronowne,
Verbe, and
Participle,
} *declined.*

Aduerbe,
Coniunction.
Prepoſition &
Interiection.
} *vndeclined.*

Of Nownes.

A *Nowne is a part of ſpeech, which ſerueth to name thoſe thinges, that may be ſeene felt, heard, and vnderſtand, as* Table, Tonneau, Vent.

Of Nownes, ſome be ſubſtantiues, and ſome be adiectiues.

A Nowne ſubſtantiue, is that which maketh a perfect ſence with the verbe, as

Le Roy guerroye, *The King warreth.*

And is either proper to a thing, that betokeneth, as

Iaques, *Iames.*
Marye, *Marie.*

Or elſe is common, being therfore called appellatiue, as

Chandelle, *Candell.*
Eſpeé, *Sword.*

One demy quart, d'eſcu, *which is worth, nine pence.*

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A Nowne adiectiue, is that which is ioyned with the Substantiue, to shew which, and of what nature, is the said Substantiue, as

Bel enfant, *Faire, childe.*
Belle femme, *Faire woman.*

And it is declined, either by there terminations, as

Mauuais, *Nought.*
Pire, *Worser.*
Tres-mauuais, *Very nought.*

Or else with the two articles, as

Le bon, *The good.*
La bonne, *The good.*

There bee three degrees of Comparison,

The positiue, which betokeneth the thing absolutely, without excesse, as

Grand, *Great.*

The comparatiue somewhat exceeding his positiue in signification, as

Plus grand, *More greater.*

The superlatiue, which greatly exceedeth his positiue, as

Tres grand, *Greatest, or most great.*

In Nownes be two numbers, The Singular, as

Le monde *The worlde,*

And the Plurall, as

Les mondes, *The worldes.*

Nownes be declined with sixe cases, Singularly,

ly, and plurally, The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

The articles are borowed of the Pronownes, and Prepositions, and be thus declined,

For the Masculine gender, Singular, Nominatiue, and Accusatiue,

Le,	*The.*
Vn,	*One.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

De,	*Of, or from.*
Du,	*Of the, or from the,*
De Le,	*Of the, or from the,*
D'Vn,	*Of one, or from one.*

Note, *that* Du, *is applied to the Nownes of the masculine gender, that do begin with a Consonant, as*

Du Roy,	*Of or from the King.*

And De le, *is applied onely to the Nownes of the Masculine gender, which doe begin with a vowell, and is the* E, *alwaies appostrophed, as*

De L'eternell,	*Of or from the eternall.*

Datiue.

A,	*To.*
Au, Ale,	*To the.*
Avn,	*To one.*

Note that Au, *serueth onely to those words*

of

of the Masculine gender, that doe begin with a consonant, as

Au Seigneur, *To the Lord.*

And, àle, *is applied to the words of the Masculine gender which do begin with a vowell, as*

A l'immuortel, *To the immortall,*

Plurall, Nominatiue, and Accusatiue.

Les, *The.*

Vns, *Some.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue.

De, *Of or from.*

Des, *Of the, or from the.*

Des vns, *Of some, or from some.*

Datiue.

A, Aux, Ades, *To, to the.*

Aux Vnz, *To some.*

Of the Feminine gender, Singular, Nominatiue, and Accusatiue.

La, *The*

Vne, *One.*

Genitiue and, Ablatiue.

De, *Of, or from.*

De la, *Of the, or from the.*

D'Vne, *Of one, or from one.*

Datiue.

A, *To.*

A la, *To the.*

A vne, *To one.*

Plurall,

Plurall, Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue.

Les,	*The.*
Vnes,	*Some, or any.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue.

De,	*Of, or from.*
Des,	*Of the, or from the.*
Des vnes,	*Of ſome, or from any.*

Datiue.

A,	*To.*
Aux,	*To the.*
A des,	*To ſome,*
Aux vnes,	*To ſome, or to any.*

In Nownes, be foure Genders. The Maſculine, as

Le,	*The.*

The Feminine, as

La,	*The.*

The Commone, which is declined with both the Maſculine and Feminine articles, as

Le, La,	*Enfant,*	*The Child.*

The Epicene which vnder one article declareth both kindes, as

Le Corbeau,	*The Rauen.*
La Corneille,	*The Crow, or Rooke.*

The figure of Nownes is either Simple, as

Docte,	*Learned.*

Or Compound, as

Indocte,

Indocte, *Unlearned.*

There is in Nownes but one onely declenſon, and they do neuer chaunge their endings, or terminations, but they be onely declined by their articles, Therfore I ſet no Example of them: Onely you ſhall note that euery Nowne formeth his Plurall number, by adding to the ſingular, the letters S. X. *or* Z. *as of*

Lebien,	*The goods.*
Le dieu,	*The God.*
Le lict,	*The bed.*

Commeth, Les, biens, Les Dieux, Les lits.

Except.

La paix,	*The peace.*
Le filz,	*The ſone.*

And generally, all other Nownes, ending their ſingular number, either, in S. X. *or* Z. *Except alſo, theſe Nownes which do end their Singular number in* L, *the which do end their Plurall number in* X, *as of*

Le Ciel,	*The* { *Heauen.* / *Skie.*
Le cheual,	*The horſe.*
Le mal,	*The euill.*
Le metal,	*The mettall.*
L'Eſgal,	*The equall.*
L'Ineſgal,	*The inequall.*
Le mareſhall,	*The black ſmith.*

L'Eſtal,

L'Eſtal, *The Staole.*

Le Roial, *The* {*Royall.* / *Kingly.*}

L'Oeil, *The Eye.*

Which doe make in their Plurall number,

Les Cieux, Les Cheuaux, Les Maulx, Les Metaulx, Les Eſgaulx, Les Ineſgaulx, Les Mareſchaulx, Les Eſtaulx, Les Roiaux, Les Yeux.

And generally all Nownes ending in Al, *which doe make* Aulx, *in their plurall number, ſauing,*

Le Bal, *The Dauncing,*

Le Cal, *The thicke Skin, Scurfe.*

Which doe follow the generall rule afore going, except alſo

Le Miel, *The Hunny.*

Le Fiel, *The Gaole.*

Le Courtil, *The Garden.*

And all other Nownes ending in L, *which doe frame their Plurall number by adding* S. *to their Singular.*

Of Pronownes.

Pronownes, are words much like vnto Nownes which are vſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

There be 18. Pronownes,

Moy, *Me, or I.*

Toy, *Thou.*

Soy,

Soy,	*Him.*
Celuy,	*The ſame.*
Luy,	*He.*
Ceſtuicy,	*This ſame.*
Cil,	*Hee.*
Ceſtuila,	*That ſame.*
Iceluy,	*The very ſame.*
Le mien,	*Mine.*
Le Tien,	*Thine.*
Le ſien,	*His.*
Quoy,	*What, or which.*
Qui,	*Who, or which.*
Quel,	*Whoſe, which or what.*
Que,	*That, what or which.*
Le Noſtre,	*Ours.*
Le Voſtre,	*Yours.*

Theſe 13. Pronownes,

Moy, Toy, Soy, Celuy, Luy, Ceſtuicy, Ceſtuila, Quoy, Iceluy, Quy, Que, Quel. Cil,

Be Primitiues, So called, becauſe they be not deriued of others: And they be alſo called Demonſtratiues, becauſe they ſhowe a thing not ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſixe Pronownes,

Celuy, Ceſtuy-cy, Ceſtuilá, Luy, Iceluy, Qui.

Be alſo called Relatiues, Becauſe they doe rehearſe a thing not ſpoken of before

Theſe fiue,

Le Mien,

Le Mien, le Tien, le Sien, le Noſtre, le Voſtre,

Be called Deriuatiues, Becauſe they be deriued of theſe Primitiues,

Moy, Toy, Soy,

They be alſo called Poſſeſſiues, becauſe they doe ſhowe the poſſeſſion of a thing.

There belong to a Pronowne theſe ſixe things.

Number,	*Figure,*
Caſe,	*Perſon, and*
Gender,	*Declenſon.*

There be two Numbers,

The ſingular as,

Toy,	*Thou.*

The Plurall as,

Vous,	*You.*

There be ſixe Caſes, Singularly, and Plurally, The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accuſatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

Toy, and Mien, *haue a Vocatiue caſe, and all the other doe lacke the ſame.*

There be two Genders,

The Maſculine as,

Sien,	*His.*

The Feminine as,

Sienne,	*Hirs,*

The Figure of Pronownes is, either ſimple, as,

Moy,	*Me.* / *I.*

Or Compound as,

Moy-meſme, *My ſelfe.*

In Pronownes, be three Perſons,

The firſt Perſon, which ſpeaketh of him ſelfe as,

Moy, *Me, I.*

The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to as,

Toy, *Thou.*

And of this Perſon, is euery Uocatiue caſe.

The third Perſon which is ſpoken of, as

Luy, *He, Him, His.*

And therefore all Nownes, Pronownes, and Participles, be of the third Perſon.

There be three Declenſons of Pronownes,

Theſe fiue,

Moy, Toy, Soy, Quy, Quoy, *Are of the firſt,*

And be thus declined,

For the Singular,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

Toy,	*Thee,* / *Thou.*
Te,	*Thee.*
Tu,	*Thou.*
Qui,	*Which.*
Que,	*That.* / *Which,*
Quoy,	*What.*

Genitiue, and Accuſatiue,

De Toy, *Of, or from thee.*

De

De Qui, *Of, or from Whom,*
De Quoy, *Whereof.*

Datiue,

A Toy, *To thee.*
A Quy, *To whom.*
A Quoy, *Whereto,*

Vocatiue,

Toy, *Thou.*

For the Plurall Number,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

Vous, *You.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

De vous, *Of, or from you,*

Datiue.

A vous, *To you.*

Vocatiue.

Vous, *You.*

Theſe Seuen, Celuy, Luy, Ceſtuícy, Cil, Ceſtuilá, Iceluy Quel,

Are of the ſecond Declenſon, & thus declined,

For the Singular,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

Luy, *Him. He. Her.*
Le, *The.*
Il, *He.*
Elle, *She.*
La, *The.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue.

De Luy,	*Of, or from him.*
Du, / De le,	*Of, or from the.*
De la,	*Of, or from the.*
D'Elle,	*Of, or from her.*

De le, *In the Genitiue, and in the Datiue Case,*
Ale, *Doe serue only for the declining of Nownes, which doe beginne with a vowell, as*

De l'Eternel,	*Of, or from the Eternall.*
A l'Omnipotent,	*To the Omnipotent.*

The which (by an Apostrophe) must be so written in steade of De le Eternell, A le Omnipotent.

Datiue.

A luy, / A le,	*To him.*
Au,	*To the.*
A Elle,	*To Her.*
A la,	*To the.*

For the Plurall Number,

Nominatiue, and Accusatiue,

Eux,	*They. / Them.*
Elles,	*They. / Them.*

Genitiue, and Accusatiue,

D'Eux, / D'Elles,	*Of, or from them.*

Datiue,

Datiue.

A eux, } *To them.*
A elles, }

All the other Pronownes be of the third Declenſon, and be thus declined.

For the Singular Number,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

M { Le Mien, *Mine owne.*
Mon, *My.*
Mien, *Mine.*

F { La Mienne, *Mine owne.*
Ma, *My,*
Mienne, *Mine.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

M { Du Mien, *Of, or from mine.*
De Mon, *Of, or from my.*
De Moy, *Of, or from me.*

F { De la Mienne, *Of, or from mine.*
De Ma, } *Of, or from my,*
De Mon, }
De Moy, *Of, or from me.*

Datiue,

M { Au Mien, *To mine.*
A Mon, *To my.*
A Moy, *To me.*

F { A la Mienne, *To mine owne.*
A Ma, *To my.*
A Mon, *To my.*
A Moy, *To me.*

Vocatiue,

M	Mon,	*Mine, or my.*
F	Ma,	

For the Plurall,

Nominatiue, and Accusatiue,

M	Les Miens,	*Mine owne.*
	Miens,	*Mine.*
	Mes,	*My.*
F	Les miennes,	*Mine owne.*
	Miennes,	*Mine.*
	Mes,	*My.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

M	Des miens,	*Of, or from mine.*
	De mes,	*Of, or from my.*
	De moy,	*Of, or from me.*
F	Des miennes,	*Of, or from mine.*
	De mes,	*Of, or from my.*
	De moy,	*Of, or from me.*

Datiue,

M	Aux miens,	*To mine owne.*
	A mes,	*To my.*
	A moy,	*To me.*
F	Aux miennes,	*To mine owne.*
	A mes,	*To my.*
	A moy,	*To me.*

Vocatiue,

M F	Mes,	*My.*

Of

Of Verbes.

Verbes, are wordes, which be declined with Moodes and Tenſes, and are betokening doing, as

Dancer,	*To Daunce.*

Or ſuffring, as

Ie ſuis Batu,	*I am beaten.*

Of Verbes, ſome be Perſonals, as

Ie preſte,	*I lend.*
Tu Preſtes,	*Thou lendeſt.*
Il preſte,	*He lendeth.*

And ſome, be called Imperſonals, as

Il pleut,	*It raineth.*
Il neige,	*It ſnoweth.*

Of Verbes Perſonals, there be two kindes, The Actiue, which betokeneth, to doe, as

Ie chante,	*I ſing.*

And the Paſſiue, which betokeneth to ſuffer, as

Ie ſuis Batu,	*I am beaten.*

There be two Numbers,

The Singular, as

Ie voy,	*I ſee.*

And the Plurall, as

Nous voions,	*We ſee.*

There be ſixe Articles,

Ie,	*I.*
Tu,	*Thou.*
Il,	*He.*

For the Singular Number.

Nous,	*We.*
Vous,	*Ye.*
Ilz,	*They.*

For the Plurall.

There be three Perſons in both Numbers, as

Ie chante,	*I ſing.*
Tu chantes,	*Thou ſingeſt.*
Il chante,	*He ſingeth.*

For the Singular Number.

Nous chantons,	*We ſing.*
Vous chantés,	*Ye ſing.*
Ilz chantent,	*They ſing.*

For the Plurall.

The Figure of Verbes is, either Simple, as

Ie fay,	*I doe.*

Or *Compound, as*

Ie defay,	*I vndoe.*

There be ſix Moodes.

The Indicatiue, which ſheweth, as

Ie prye,	*I pray.*

The Imperatiue, which commaundeth, as

Prye,	*Pray thou.*

The Optatiue, which deſireth, with theſe ſignes,

Dieu vueille que,	*God graunt that,*
Pleuſt, à Dieu que,	*Would to God that,*
Ie prie Dieu que,	*I pray God that, as*
Dieu vueille	*God graunt*

que Ie prie, *that I pray.*

The Potentiall, which ſpeaketh by authoritie, without any ſigne, as

Ie prye, *I may pray.*

The Subiũctiue, which is ioyneth with theſe ſigns,

Veu que, *Seing that.*

Combien que, *Although that.*

Quand, *When, as.*

Veu que *Seing that*

Ie prie, *I pray.*

The Infinitiue which determineth nothing, and is without Numbers, and Perſons, as

Prier, *To pray.*

There be ſix Tenſes,

The Preſent Tenſe, which ſheweth the time that now is, as

Ie ly, *I reade.*

The Preter Imperfect, which ſpeaketh of the time not fully accompliſhed, as

Ie Liſoye, *I reade, or did reade.*

The Preteraoriſt, or Indefinite, which ſpeaketh of the time not fully accompliſhed: but of longer time then the day in the which one ſpeaketh, as

Ie leu, *I reade, or did reade.*

The Perfect Tenſe, which ſpeaketh of the time not fully accompliſhed: but of the day, in the which it is ſpoken of, as

I'Ay leu, *I haue reade.*

The Preter plus perfect Tense, which speaketh of the time more then perfectly accomplished, as

l'Auoye leu, *I had read.*

The Future Tense, which speaketh of the time yet to come, as

Ie liray, *I shall or will reade.*

Verbes haue six Coniugations which are knowen after this manner,

The first Coniugation, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue in Er, *and his Passiue in* E, *as*

Trouuer, *To finde.*

Estre trouué, *To be found.*

The second, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue in Ire, *and his Passiue in* T. *or in* V. *as,*

Instruire, *To instruct.*

Eslire, *To choose.*

Estre, { Instruit, Esleu, } *To be* { *Instructed. Chosen.*

The third Coniugation, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue, in Ir, *and his Passiue in* T. V. *or* Y. *as,*

Recouurir, *To couuer a newe.*

Secourir, *To succor.*

Assortir, *To match*

Estre, { Recouuert, Secouru, Assorty, } *To be* { *Couuert a newe. Succored. Matched.*

The fourth Coniugation, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue in Oir, *&in* Oire, *and his Passiue in* S. *or* V. *as,*

Rec[illegible]oir,

Receuoir,	*To receaue.*
Seoir,	*To ſeate.*
Croire.	*To beleeue.*

Eſtre,	Receu.	*To be*	*Receaued.*
	Sis,		*Sette.*
	Creu,		*Beleeued.*

The fift Coniugation, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue in Aire, *and his Paſſiue in* T. *or in* V. *as,*

Attraire,	*To drawe to.*
Deſplaire,	*To diſpleaſe.*

Eſtre,	Attrait,	*To be*	*Drawne to.*
	Deſpleu,		*Diſpleaſed.*

The ſixt Coniugation, endeth his Infinitiue Actiue, in Cre, Dre, Pre, Tre, *or* Vre, *and his Paſſiue in* S. T. V. *or* Y *as,*

Prendre,	*To take.*
Craindre,	*To feare.*
Vaincre,	*To vanquiſh.*
Rompre,	*To breake.*
Mettre,	*To put.*
Suiure,	*To follow.*

Eſtre,	Prins,	*To be*	*Taken.*
	Craint,		*Feared.*
	Vaincu,		*Vanquiſhed.*
	Rompu,		*Broken.*
	Mis,		*Put.*
	Suiuy,		*Followed.*

Verbes are formed as it followed.

The

The Preſent tenſe Indicatiue of the firſt Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Actiue, by taking away R. *as of* Aimer, *To loue, commeth* I'Aime, *I doe loue.*

The Preſent Indicatiue of the ſecond Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Actiue, by putting away the laſt ſillable, as of Lire, *To reade, commeth* Iely, *I reade.*

The Preſent Indicatiue of the third Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Actiue, by putting away R. *as of* Iouïr, *To enioy, commeth* Ie iouï, *I doe enioy.*

Except Courir, *To runne, and his Compoundes whoſe Preſent Indicatiue is formed of the Infinitiue Actiue, by putting away* Ir, *as of* Secourir, *To ſuccor, commeth,* Ie ſecour, I *doe ſuccor,*

Couurir, *and his Compounds, doe forme their Preſent Indicatiue of the Infinitiue Actiue, by changing* Rir, *into* Re, *as of* Deſcouurir, *To diſcouer, commeth* Ie deſcouure, *I doe diſcouer.*

Querir, *To* { *Fetch.* / *Serche.* } *And his Compoundes doth forme his Preſent tenſe Indicatiue of his Infinitiue Moode, by changing* Erir, *into* Ier, *as of* Enquerir *To enquire, commeth* I'Enquier, *I doe enquire.*

Verbes ending in Aillir, *doe forme their Preſent tenſe of their Infinitiue Actiue, by changing,* Aillir,

lir, *into* Au, *as of* Aſſaillir, *To aſſault*, Faillir, *To faile, commeth*, I'Aſſau, *I doe aſſalt*, Ie Fau, *I doe faile.*

Sentir, *To feele, and* Mentir, *To lie, and their Compounds, doe forme their Indicatiue Actiue of their Infinitiue, by putting away the laſt ſillable, as of* Conſentir, *I conſent*, Mentir, *I lie, commeth*, Ie conſen, *I doe conſent*, Ie men, *I doe lie.*

The Preſent Indicatiue of the fourth Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Actiue by putting away R, *as of* Pouruoir, *To prouide, commeth* Ie pouruoy, *I doe prouide.*

Except, Receuoir, *To receaue, and his Compounds, which do forme the Preſent of their Infinitiue, by changing* Ceuoir, *into* çoy, *as of* Conceuoir, *To conceaue, commeth* Ie Conçoy, *I doe conceaue.*

Croire, *and his Compoundes, do forme the Preſent of their Infinitiue, by taking away* Re, *as of* Accroire, *To truſt, cometh*, I'accroy, *I doe truſt.*

Seoir, *To ſette, and his Compoundes, formeth the Preſent, of his Infinitiue, by changing* Seoir, *into* Sié, *as of* R'aſſeoir, *To ſette a newe, commeth* Ie r'aſſié, *I do ſette a newe.*

The Preſent Indicatiue of the fift Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Actiue, by taking away Re, *as of* Faire, *To doe, commeth*, Ie fay, *I doe.*

The Preſent Indicatiue of the ſixt Coniugation,

tion, is formed of the Infinitiue Actiue, by putting away the laſt ſillable, as of Craindre, *To feare, commeth* Ie crain, *I doe feare.*

Except Mouldre, *To grinde, which formeth (& his Compoũds alſo) the Preſent of their Infinitiue Actiue, by putting away the laſt ſillable, and by changing* O. *into* E. *as of* Remoudre, *To grinde a newe, commeth,* Ie Remeu, *I doe grinde a newe.*

Verbes ending in Aillir, *Doe forme their Imperfect tenſe, of their Infinitiue Actiue, by changing* Lir, *into* Loye, *as of* Saillir, *To leape, cõmeth,* Ie ſailloye, *I did leape.*

The Imperfect Indicatiue of the firſt Coniugation, is formed of the third Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, by changing E. *into* Oye, *as of* Il donne *He giueth, cometh* Ie donnoye, *I did giue.*

The Imperfect Indicatiue of the ſecond Coniugation is formed of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, by adding to it Soye, *as of* Ie conſtruy, *I doe build, commeth* Ie conſtruiſoye, *I did build.*

Sentir, *To feele,* Repentir, *To repent,* Mentir, *To lie, and their Compoundes, doe forme the Imperfect, of their Infinitiue, by changing* Tir, *into* Toye, *as of* Conſentir, *To conſent,* Repentir, *To repent,* Dementir, *To belye, commeth* Ie conſentoye, *I did conſent,* Ie repentoye, *I did repent,* Ie dementoye, *I did belye.*

Couurir, *To couer, and his Compoundes, doe forme*

forme the Imperfect, of the first Person singular of the Present, by changing Vre, *into* Vroye, *as of* Ie decouure, *I doe discouer, commeth* Ie decouvroye, *I did discouer.*

Querir, *& his Compounds frame their Imperfect Indicatiue of their Infinitiue Moode, by changing* Rir, *into* Roye, *as of* Requerir, *commeth* Ie requeroye,

Courir, *To runne, and his Compoundes, doe forme the Imperfect of the first Person singular of the Present, by adding to it* Oye, *as* I'accour, *I doe runne to, cometh* I'accouroye, *I did runne to.*

All the other Verbes of the third Coniugation, doe forme their Imperfect of the second Person of their Present, by adding to it, Soye, *as of* Tu Pestris, *Thou mouldest, cometh* Ie Pestrissoye, *I did mould.*

The Imperfect Indicatiue of the fourth Coniugation, is formed of the first Person singular of the Present, by adding to it, Oye, *as of* Ie preuoy *I foresee, commeth* Ie preuoyoye, *I did foresee.*

Except, Receuoir, *To receaue, and his Compounds, and generally euery Verbe ending his Infinitiue Actiue in* Ceuoir, *which doe forme their Imperfect of the Infinitiue Moode, by changing* Ceuoir, *into* Ceuoye, *as of* Apperceuoir, *To apperceiue, cometh* I'apperceuoye, *I did apperceiue,*

Ramenteuoir, *To remember, formeth his Imperfect, of his Infinitiue, by changing,* Teuoir, *into* Teuoye, *as of* Ramenteuoir, *cometh,* Ie ramenteuoye, *I did remember.*

The Imperfect Indicatiue, of the fift Coniugation is formed of the first Person singular of his Present, by adding to it Oye, *as of* Ie pourtray, *I drawe, cometh* Iepourtrayoye.

Except Faire, *To doe, and his Compoundes, which doe frame the Imperfect, of the second Person singular of the Present, by adding to it* Oye, *as of* Tu fais, *Thou doest, cometh,* Ie faisoye, *I did.*

The Imperfect Indicatiue, of the sixt Cõiugation, is formed of the third Person singular of the Present, by adding to it Oye, *as of* Il defend, *He forbiddeth, cometh* Ie defendoye, *I did forbid.*

Except Moudre, *To grinde, and his Compounds, which doe forme the Imperfect, of the Infinitiue Actiue, by changing* Dre, *into* Loye, *as of* Mouldre, *cometh* Ie mouloye, *I did grinde.*

Coudre, *To sowe, and his Compounds formeth the Imperfect, of the second Person singular of the Present, by adding to it* Oye, *as of* Tu descous, *Thou vnsowest, cometh* Ie descousoye, *I did vnsowe.*

Note, that all the Verbes ending their Infinitiue *Actiue in* Aindre, *and in* Oindre, *doe forme their Imperfect tense, of the first Person singular*

of

of their Preſent, by changing N. *into* Gnoye, *as of* Ie crain, Ie poin, *I feare, I ſting, commeth* Ie craignoye, *I did feare*, Ie poignoye, *I did ſting.*

The Verbes ending their Infinitiue in Vre, *doe forme their Imperfect, of their Infinitiue, by changing* Vre, *into* Voye, *as of* Viure, *To liue*, cõ*meth* Ie viuoye, *I did liue.*

The Preterperfect tenſe of euery Coniugation is formed of the Infinitiue Paſſiue, by ſetting before it, the Preſent Indicatiue of the Verbe articular, Auoir, *To haue, as of* Eſtre Baillé, Eſleu, Inſtruit, Receu, Satisfait, vendu, *To be giuen, Choſen, Inſtructed, Satisfied, Solde, cometh*, I'ay Baillé, Eſleu, Inſtruit, Receu, Satisfait, Vendu, *I haue giuen, Choſen, Inſtructed, Receiued, Satisfied, Solde.*

The Aoriſt Indicatiue of the firſt Coniugation is formed of his Infinitiue, by changing Er, *into* Ay, *as of* Frapper, *To ſtrike, cometh* Ie frappay, *I did ſtrike.*

The ſecond Coniugation, formeth his Aoriſt Indicatiue of the ſecond Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, by adding to it Y. *as of* Tu induis, *Thou enduſeſt, cometh*, I' Induiſy, *I did enduce.*

Except thoſe Verbes whoſe Paſſiue endeth in V. *which formeth their Aoriſt, of their Infinitiue Paſſiue, as of* Eſtre, Eſleu, *To be choſen, cometh* I'Eſleu, *I did chooſe.*

Eſcrire, *To write, and his Compoundes, doe forme the Aoriſt of the firſt Perſonne ſingular of the Preſent tenſe, by adding to it* Vy, *as of* Tranſcire, *To tranſcribe, cometh* Ie tranſcriuy, *I did tranſcribe.*

The Aoriſt Indicatiue of the third Coniugation, is formed of his Preterperfect tenſe, as of I'ay ſenty, *I haue felt, commeth* Ie ſenty, *I did feele.*

Couurir, *To couer, and his Compoundes, doe forme the Aoriſt Indicatiue of the Infinitiue, by taking away* R. *as of* Deſcouurir, *To vncouer, cometh* Ie deſcouury, *I did vncouer.*

The fourth Coniugation formeth his Aoriſt Indicatiue of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, by changing Veoy, *into* Vey, *as of* Ie Preueoy, *I foreſee, cometh* Ie Prevey, *I did foreſee.*

Except, Seoir, *To ſette, and* Receuoir, *To receaue, which doe forme their Aoriſt, of their Perfect Indicatiue, as of* I'ay ſis, *I haue ſette,* I'ay receu, *I haue receiued, commeth* Ie ſis, *I did ſette,* Ie receu, *I did receiue.*

The Aoriſt of the fifi Coniugation, is formed of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent tenſe, by the deuiding of the Dipthongue, Ay, *as of* Ie pourtray, *I drawe, commeth* Ie pourtraï, *I did drawe.*

Note that the Verbe Faire, *To doe, and his Compounds,*

Compounds, doth forme his Aoriſt Indicatiue of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, by changing Ay, *into* Ey, *as of* Ie deffay, *I vndoe, commeth* Ie deffey, *I did vndoe.*

The Aoriſt Indicatiue of the ſixt Coniugation, Is formed of his Preter perfect tenſe, by changing the laſt letter into Y. *as of* I'ay Vendu, *I haue ſolde, commeth* Ie Vendy, *I did ſell.*

Except, Mouldre, *To grinde,* Metre *to put,* Suiure, *To follow, which do forme their Aoriſt, of Preterperfect tenſe, as of* I'ay Remoulu, *I haue grinded a newe,* I'ay Remis, *I haue put againe,* I'ay Pourſuiny, *I haue followed, cometh* Ie remoulu, *I did grinde a newe,* Ie remis, *I did put againe,* Ie Pourſuiuy, *I did follow.*

Sauing Viure, *To liue, and* Vaincre, *To vanquiſh and their Compounds, which make in their Aoriſt,* Ie Veſqui, *I did liue,* Ie Vainqui, *I did vanquiſh.*

Craindre, *To feare, and all other Verbes ending in* Aindre, *and in* Oindre, *doe forme their Aoriſt Indicatiue of the firſt Perſon ſingular of their Preſent, by changing* N. *into* Gny, *as of* Ie Tain, *I die,* Ie ioin, *I do ioine, cometh* Ie taigny, *I did die,* Ie ioigny, *I did ioine.*

The Preterpluſperfect tenſe Indicatiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe, by changing only I'ay, *I haue, into* I'auoye, *I had.*

The

The future tense Indicatiue of the first, second, and third Coniugations, is formed of the first Person singular of their Present, by adding to it Ray, *as of* Ie saute, *I do leape,* Ie produy, *I produce,* Ie conuerty, *I doe conuert, commeth* Ie sauteray, *I shall leape,* Ie produiray, *I shall produce,* Ie conuertiray, *I shall conuert.*

Except Couurir, *To cuuer, which formeth (& all his Compoundes also) his Future tense of his Aorist, by adding to it* Ray, *as of* Ie descouury, *I did vncuuer, commeth* Ie descouuryray, *I shall vncuuer.*

The Future Indicatiue of the fourth Coniugation, is formed of the first Person singular of his Present, by adding to it Ray, *as of* Ie voy, *I see, commeth* Ie voiray, *I shall see.*

Note that Receuoir, *To receiue, and his Compounds, formeth his Future Indicatiue of his Infinitiue Actiue, by changing* Voir, *into* Veray, *as of* Conceuoir, *To conceiue, commeth* Ie conceueray, *I shall conceiue.*

Auoir, *To haue,* R'auoir, *To haue a newe,* Sçauoir, *To knowe, doe make their Future Indicatiue by changing* Oir, *into* Ray, *as* I'auray, *I shall haue,* Ie r'auray, *I shall haue a newe,* Ie Sçauray, *I shall knowe.*

The Future tense Indicatiue of the fift Coniugation, is formed of the first Person singular of his Present,

Preſent, by adding vnto it Ray, *as of* Ie diſtray, *I withdrawe, commeth* Ie diſtrairay, *I ſhall withdrawe.*

Note that Faire, *To doe, and his Compoundes, doe forme the Future Indicatiue, of the Infinitiue Actiue, by changing*, Aire, *into* Eray, *as of* parfaire, *To finiſh, commeth* Ie parferay, *I ſhall finiſh.*

The Future tenſe Indicatiue of the ſixt Coniugation, is formed of the Infinitiue Actiue in ech termination, by changing Re, *into* Ray, *as of* Vaincre, *To vanquiſh*, Prendre, *To take*, Rompre, *To breake*, Mettre, *To put*, Suiure, *To followe, commeth* Ie vaincray, *I ſhall vanquiſh*, Ie prendray, *I ſhall take*, Ie rompray, *I ſhall breake*, Ie metray, *I ſhall put*, Ie ſuiuray, *I ſhall followe.*

The Imperatiue Moode of eche Coniugation, is formed of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent, as of Ie chante, *I ſing*, Ie dy, *I ſay*, Ie Iouï, *I doe enioy*, Ie reçoy, *I doe receiue*, Ie pourtray, *I doe drawe*, Ie ven, *I ſell, commeth* Chante, *Sing thou*, Dy, *Say thou*, Iouï, *Enioy thou*, Reçoy, *Receiue thou*, Pourtray, *Drawe thou*, Ven, *Sell thou.*

The Preſent tenſe Optatiue, in euery Coniugation, is formed of the third Perſon ſingular of the Imperatiue Moode, by adding to it this ſigne, Dieu vueilleque, *God graunt that, as of* Qu'il donne,

donne, *Let him giue, commeth* Dieu vueille que Ie donne, *God graunt that I giue.*

The Preterimperfect Optatiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the ſecond Perſon ſingular of the Aoriſt Indicatiue by adding Se, *and this ſigne,* Pleuſt à dieu que, *Would to God that, as of* Tu Leus, *Thou dideſt reade,* Tu receus, *Thou diddeſt receiue, commeth* Pleuſt à dieu que Ie leuſſe, Ie receuſſe, *Would to God that I did reade, I did receiue.*

The Preterperfect tenſe Optatiue, in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue, by changing I'ay, *into* I'aye, *and by adding this ſigne,* Ie prie dieu que, *I pray God that, as of* I'ay ſuiuy, *I haue followed, commeth* Ie prie dieu que I'aye ſuiuy, *I pray god that I haue followed.*

The Preter pluſperfect tenſe Optatiue in euery Coniugation is framed of the Perfect Indicatiue by changing I'auoye, *into* I'euſſe, *and adding this ſigne,* Pleuſt à dieu que, *Would to God that, as of* I'auoye conceu, *I had conceiued, commeth* Pleuſt à dieu que I'euſſe conceu, *Would to God I had conceiued.*

The Future tenſe Optatiue in euery Coniugation, is like vnto his preſent Optatiue, adding onely vnto it A l'auenir, *Hereafter, as* Dieu vueille que Ie face à l'auenir, *God graunt that I doe hereafter.*

The

The first and third Present tenses of the Subiunctiue Moode, and the Present tense of the Potentiall Moode, in euery Coniugation are like vnto the Present tense Indicatiue, sauing that there must be added to the first Perfect Subiunctiue, this signe, Veu que, *Seeing that, and to the third Present, this signe* Quand, *When, as of* Ie ven, *I doe sell,* Ie crain, *I doe feare, commeth* Veu que Ie ven, *Seeing that I doe sell,* Quand Ie crain, *When I doe feare.*

The second Present tense Subiunctiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Imperatiue Moode, by adding to it Combien que, *Although that, as of* Qu'il dance, *Let him dance, commeth* Combien que Ie dance, *although that I doe dance.*

The first Imperfect tense Subiunctiue in euery Coniugation, is like vnto the Imperfect Indicatiue, onely adding to it this signe, Veu que, *Seing that as of* Ieſliſoye, *I did chooſe, commeth* Veu que Ieſliſoye, *Seing that Idid chooſe.*

The second Imperfect Subiunctiue in the first, second, third, fourth, and fift Coniugations is formed of the first Perſon ſingular of their Preſent Indicatiue, by adding to it Roye, *and this ſigne,* Quand, *When, as of* Ie frappe, *I doe ſtrike,* Ie fry *I doe frye,* Ie cour, *I doe runne,* Ie voy, *I doe ſee,* diſtray, *I doe withdrawe, commeth* Quand Ie

frapperoye, friroye, courroye, voiroye, distrairoye, *when I did (or should) strike, frye, runne, see, withdrawe.*

Except in the third Coniugation, those Verbes that doe end in Aillir, *which doe forme their second Imperfect Subiunctiue, of their Infinitiue Moode, by adding vnto it* Roye, *and this signe* Quand, *When, as of* Saillir, *To leape, commeth* Quand Ie Saillroye, *when I did (or should) leape.*

Note that Receuoir, *To receiue (a Verbe of the fourth Coniugation) and his Compoundes: and* Faire, *To doe (a Verbe of the fift Coniugation) and his Compoundes, doe forme their second Imperfect tense Subiunctiue of the third Person singular of their Future Indicatiue by changing* Ra, *into* Roye, *and adding this signe,* Quand, *When, as of* Il conceuera, *He shall conceiue,* Il deffera *He shall vndoe, commeth* Quand Ie conceueroye, Defferoye, *When I did (or should) conceiue Vndoe.*

The second Imperfect Subiunctiue of the sixt Coniugation, is formed of his first Person singular of his Present Indicatiue, by adding to it Droye, *and this signe* Quand, *When, as of* Ie pren, *I doe take, commeth* Quand Ie prendroye *When I did (or should) take.*

Note that the Verbes ending in Vre, *do forme their*

their ſecond Imperfect of their Infinitiue Moode, by changing Vre, *into* Vroye, *and adding this ſigne,* Quand, *When, as of* Viure, *To liue, cometh* Quand Ie viuroye, *When I did (or ſhould) liue.*

Mouldre, *To grinde,* Coudre, *To ſowe, and their Compoundes, doe forme their ſecond Imperfect Subiunctiue, of their Infinitiue Moode, by changing* Dre, *into* Droye, *and adding to it* Quand, *When, as of* Remouldre, *To grinde a newe,* Deſcoudre, *To vnſowe, commeth* Quand Ie remouldroye, Deſcoudroye, *When I did (or ſhould) grinde a newe, Vnſowe.*

The firſt Perfect tenſe Subiunctiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue, by adding to it, Veu que, *Seeing that, as of* I'ay porté, *I haue borne, commeth* Veu que I'ay porté, *Seing that I haue borne.*

The ſecond Perfect Subiunctiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue by changing I'ay, *into* I'aye, *and adding* Combien que, *Although that, as of* I'ay preueu, *I haue foreſeene, commeth* Combien que I'aye preueu, *Although that I haue foreſeene.*

The Aoriſt Subiunctiue of euery Coniugation is formed of the 2. Perſo ſingular of their Aoriſt Indicatiue, by adding to it Se, *& this ſigne* Combien que, *Although that, as of* Tu formas, *Thou diddeſt forme, commeth* Combien que Ie formaſſe,

masse, *Although that I did (or should) forme.*

The first Preterplusperfect tense Subiunctiue, in any Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue, by changing l'ay, *into* l'eusse, *and adding this signe,* Combien que, *Although that, as of* l'ay basty, *I haue builded, commeth,* Combien que l'eusse basty, *Although that I had builded.*

The second Plusperfect tense Subiunctiue, in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect tense Indicatiue, by changing l'ay, *into* l'auroye, *and adding this signe,* Quand, *when, as* l'ay fait, *I haue done, commeth* Quand l'auroye fait, *When I had done.*

The first Future Subiunctiue in euery Coniugation is like the Future Indicatiue onely adding this signe, Quand, *When, as of* Ie vendray, *I shall sell, commeth* Quand Ie vendray, *When I shall sell.*

The second Future Subiunctiue is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue, in euery Coniugation, by changing l'ay, *into* l'auray, *and adding this signe* Quand, *When, as* l'ay preueu, *I haue foreseene, commeth* Quand l'auray preueu, *When I shall haue foreseene.*

The Infinitiue Moode of the first Coniugation endeth in Er, *as* Baiser, *To kisse.*

The Infinitiue Moode of the second, endeth in Ire, *as* Frire, *To frye.*

The

The Infinitiue Moode of the third, endeth in Ir, *as* Ouïr, *To heare.*

The Infinitiue Moode of the fourth, endeth in Oir, *and* Oire, *as* Douloir, *To greeue,* Accroire, *To truſt.*

The Infinitiue Moode of the fift, doth ende in Aire, *as* Braire, *To braule.*

The Infinitiue Moode of the ſixt Coniugation, hath euermore a Conſonant before Re, *commonly ending in* Cre, Dre, Pre, Tre, *or* Vre.

The Perfect tenſe Aoriſt, and Plusperfect tenſe Infinitiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Perfect Indicatiue, by changing I'ay *into* Auoir, *as of* I'ay ſailly, *I haue leaped, commeth* Auoir ſailly, *To haue or had leaped.*

The Future Infinitiue in euery Coniugation, is formed of the third Perſon ſingular of the Future Indicatiue by changing Il, *into* Qu'il, *as of* Il ſortira, *He ſhall come forth, commeth* Qu'il ſortira, *That he ſhall come forth.*

The firſt Gerund in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Infinitiue Preſent, by adding to it, Afin de, *To the end to, as of* Frapper, *To ſtrike, cõmeth* Afin de frapper, *To the ende to ſtrike.*

The ſecond Gerund in the firſt Coniugation is formed of the Preſent Infinitiue, by changing Er, *into* Ant, *and adding this ſigne,* En, *as of* Porter, *To beare, commeth* En portant, *in bearing.*

The

The ſecond Gerund of the ſecond Coniugation, is formed of the ſecond Perſon ſingular, of his Preſent Indicatiue by adding to it, Ant, *and this Prepoſition,* En, *as of* Tu cuis, *Thou ſeedeſt, commeth* En cuiſant, *In ſeeding.*

The ſecond Gerund of the third Coniugation, is formed of the ſecond Perſon ſingular of his Preſent Indicatiue by adding to it Sant, *and this Prepoſition* En, *as of* Tu peſtris, *Thou mouldeſt, commeth* En peſtriſſant, *In moulding.*

Note that Couurir, *To cuuer, and his Compounds, formeth his ſecond Gerund of his Infinitiue, by changing* Vrir, *into* Vrant, *and adding this ſigne,* En *as of* Couurir, *To cuuer, commeth* En couurant, *In cuuering.*

Courir, *To runne, and his Compounds, formeth his ſecond Gerund of his Infinitiue, by changing* Rir, *into* Rant, *and adding this Prepoſition* En, *as of* Secourir, *To ſuccor, cometh* En ſecourant, *In ſuccoring.*

The Verbes ending in Aillir, *doe forme their ſecond Gerund of their Infinitiue, by changing* Lir, *into* Lant, *and adding this ſigne,* En, *as of* Deffaillir, *To want, commeth* En deffaillant, *In wanting.*

The fourth Coniugation formeth his ſecond Gerund of the firſt Perſon ſingular of his Preſent Indicatiue, by adding to it Ant, *and this Prepoſi-*

tion

tion En, *as of*, Ie voy, *I ſee*, *commeth* En voiant, *In ſeeing.*

Except thoſe Verbes that do ende their Infinitiue in Ceuoir, *which doe forme their ſecond Gerund of the Infinitiue, by changing* Voir, *into* Vant, *and adding this ſigne* En, *as of* Conceuoir, *To conceaue*, *commeth* En conceuant, *In conceauing.*

Auoir, *To haue*, *and* Sçauoir, *To knowe*, *doe forme their ſecond Gerund, of the third Perſon ſingular of their Imperatiue, by ending their laſt ſillable into* Ant, *and adding this ſigne* En, *as of* Qu'il aye, *Let him haue*, Qu'il ſache, *Let him knowe*, *commeth* En aiant, *In hauing*, En ſachant, *In knowing.*

The ſecond Gerund of the fift Coniugation, is formed of the firſt Perſon ſingular, of his Preſent Indicatiue, by adding to it Ant, *and the Preposition* En, *as of* Ie Pourtray, *I doe drawe*, *commeth* En pourtraiant, *In drawing.*

Note that the Verbe Faire, *To doe, and his Compounds*, Plaire, *To pleaſe, and his Compounds doe forme their ſecond Gerund, of the ſecond Perſon ſingular of the Preſent Indicatiue by adding to it* Ant, *& this ſigne* En, *as of* Tu parfais, *Thou endeſt*, Tu deſplais, *Thou diſpleaſeſt*, *commeth* En parfaiſant, *In ending*, En deſplaiſant, *In diſpleaſing.*

The

The sixt Coniugation, formeth his second Gerund of his Infinitiue Actiue, by changing Dre, *into* Dant, *and adding this signe* En, *as of* Perdre, *To lose, commeth* En perdant, *In losing.*

Except these Verbes ending in Aindre, *and in* Oindre, *which doe forme their second Gerund of the first Person singular of their Aoriſt Indicatiue, by changing* Gny, *into* Gnant, *and adding this Prepoſition* En, *as of* Ie complaigny, *I did complaine,* Ie poigny, *I did sting, commeth* En complaignant, *In complaining,* En poignant, *In stinging.*

Mettre, *To put, and his Compoundes, formeth his second Gerund of his Infinitiue Actiue, by changing* Tre, *into* Tant, *and adding this signe* En *as of* Promettre, *To promiſe, commeth* En promettant, *In promiſing.*

Mouldre, *To grinde, and his Compoundes, and* Coudre, *To sowe, and his Compounds, doe forme their second Gerund, of the Preterperfect Indicatiue, by changing the last letter, into* Ant, *and adding to it this signe* En, *as of* I'ay remoulu, *I haue grinded a newe,* I'ay couſu, *I haue sowen, commeth* En remoulant, *In grinding a newe,* En couſant, *In sowing.*

The latter Gerund in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Infinitiue Moode, by adding to it, Pour, *For,* Preſt à, *Ready to, as of* Deduire, *To deſcribe,*

describe, commeth Pour, *or* Prest à deduire, *for or ready to describe.*

The first Supin, in euery Coniugation, is formed of his Infinitiue Moode, by adding to it Aller, *To goe, as of* Comprendre, *To comprehend, commeth* Aller comprendre, *To goe to comprehend.*

The latter Supin, in euery Coniugation, is formed of his Perfect tense Indicatiue, by adding to it, On a, *Men hath, as of* Baisé, *Kissed, commeth* On a baisé, *Men hath kissed.*

The Participle of the Present in euery Coniugation, is formed of the second Gerund, by taking away, En, *as of* En appellant, *In calling, cometh* Appellant, *Calling.*

Except these Verbes,

Negliger,	*To neglect.*
Diligenter,	*To make dilligence.*

which doe make in their Participle of the Present tense,

Negligeant,	*Neglecting.*
Diligentant,	*Making diligence.*

Except also these Verbes,

Diriger,	*To direct.*
Corriger,	*To correct,*
Abreger,	*To abredge.*
Abroguer,	*To abrogate.*

And all such Verbes, whose Aorist Indicatiue

endeth the third Perſon of his ſingular number, in Ea, the which do end their Participle preſent, in Geant, as

Dirigeant,	*Directing.*
Corrigeant,	*Correcting.*
Abregeant,	*Abridging.*
Abrogeant,	*Abrogating.*

The Participle of the Perfect tenſe, in euery Coniugation, is formed of his Perfect Indicatiue, without any ſigne, or article, as of I'ay Parlé, *I haue ſpoken, commeth* Parlé *Spoken.*

The firſt Participle of the Future tenſe, in euery Coniugation, is formed of the third Perſon ſingular of the Future Indicatiue by changing Il, *into* Qui, *as of* Il promenera, *He ſhall walke, commeth,* Qui promenera, *Which ſhall walke.*

The ſecond Participle of the Future tenſe in euery Coniugation, is formed of the Infinitiue Moode, by adding to it, Qui doit, *Which muſt, as of* Patir, *To ſuffer, commeth,* Qui doit patir, *Which muſt ſuffer.*

The coniugating of Verbes.

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe ſingular.

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donne,	nes,	ne.
Elly,	lis,	lit,
Sen,	ſens,	ſent.
Reçoy,	çois,	çoit.
Defay,	fais,	fait.
Pren,	prens,	prent.

Plurall,

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnons,	nez,	nent.
Eſliſons,	ſez,	ſent,
Sentons,	tez,	tent.
Receuons,	ceuez,	çoiuent.
Defaiſons,	faitez,	font.
Prenons,	nez,	nent.

Imperfect tenſe ſingular,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donnoye,	nois,	noit.
Eliſoye,	ſois,	ſoit.
Sentoye,	tois,	toit.
Receuoye,	ceuois,	ceuoit.
Defaiſoye,	faiſois,	faiſoit.
Prenoye,	nois,	noit.

Plurall.

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnions,	nies,	noient.
Elisions,	sies,	soient.
Sentions,	ties,	toient,
Receuions,	ceuies,	ceuoient,
Defaisions,	faisies,	faisoient,
Prenions,	nies,	noient.

Preterperfect tense, Singular, and Plurall.

I'ay,	Donné,	Nous auons,	Donné.
Tu as,	Esleu,		Esleu.
Il a,	Senty,		Senty.
	Receu,	Nous auez,	Receu.
	Defait,	Ilz ont,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Preter Aorist, Singular.

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donnay,	nas,	na.
Esleu,	leuz,	leut,
Senty,	tis,	tit,
Receu,	ceuz,	ceut.
Defey,	feis,	feist.
Prin,	Prins,	Print.

Plurall,

Plurall.

NOVS,	*VOVS.*	*ILZ,*
Donnaſmes,	naſtes,	nerent.
Eſleumes,	leutes,	leurent.
Sentimes,	tites,	tirent,
Receumes,	ceutes	ceurent,
Deſeimes,	feites,	feirent,
Prinmes,	Printes,	Prindrent.

Preterpluſperfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall.

I'auoye,	Donné,	Nous auions,	Donné.
Tu auois,	Eſleu,	Vous auies,	Eſleu.
Il auoit,	Senty,	Ilz auoient,	Senty.
	Receu,		Receu.
	Deſait,		Deſait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Future tenſe, Singular.

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donneray,	ras,	ra.
Eſliray,		
Sentiray,		
Receueray,	ras,	ra.
Deſeray,		
Prendray,	dras,	dra.

Plurall,

Plurall,

NOVS,	VOVS,	ILZ,
Donnerons,	rez,	ront.
Eſlirons,		
Sentirons,		
Receuerons,	rez,	ront.
Deferons,		
Prendrons,	drez,	dront.

Imperatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe, Singular,

Donne,	Qu'il,	Donne.
Eſly,		Eſliſe.
Sen,		Sente.
Reçoy,		Reçoiue.
Defay,		Deface.
Pren,		Prenne.

Plurall,

Donnons,	nez,	nent.
Eſliſons,	ſez,	ſent.
Sentons,	tez,	tent.
Receuons,	ceuez,	coiuent.
Defaiſons,	faitez,	facent.
Prenons,	nez,	nent,

Qu'ilz,

Optatiue

Optatiue Moode Preſent teuſe,

Singular, Dieu vueillle que,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donne,	nes,	ne.
Eſliſe,	ſes,	ſe.
Sente,	tes,,	te.
Reçoiue,	çoiues,	çoiue.
Deface,	faces,	face.
Prenne,	nes,	ne.

Plurall, Dieu vueille que,

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnions,	niez,	nent.
Eſliſions,	ſiez,	ſent.
Sentions,	tez,	tent.
Receuions,	ceuiez,	çoiuent.
Defacions,	faciez,	facent.
Prenions,	niez,	nent.

Preterimperfect tenſe,

Singular, Pleuſt à Dieu que,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donnaſſe,	naſſes,	naſt.
Eſleuſſe,	leuſſes,	leuſt.
Sentiſſe,	tiſſes,	tiſt.
Receuſſe,	ceuſſes,	ceuſt.
Deſeiſſe,	feiſſes,	feiſt.
Prinſe,	prinſes,	print,

Plurall,

Plurall, Pleuſt à Dieu que,

NOVS,	*VOVS*,	*ILZ*,
Donnaſſions	naſſiez,	naſſent.
Eſleuſſions,	leuſſiez,	leuſſent.
Sentiſſions,	tiſſiez,	tiſſent.
Receuſſions,	ceuſſiez,	ceuſſent.
Deſeiſſions,	ſeſſiez,	ſeiſſent.
Prinſions,	prinſiez,	prinſent.

Preterperfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall.

Ie prie dieu que,

	Donné,		Donné.
	Eſleu,		Eſleu.
I'aye,	Senty,	Nous aions,	Senty.
Tu aies,	Receu,	Vous aiez,	Receu.
Il ait	Defait,	Ilz aient,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Plus Perfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall.

Pleuſt à dieu que,

	Donné,		Donné.
	Eſleu,		Eſleu.
I'euſſe,	Senty,	Nous euſſions	Senty.
Tu euſſes	Receu,	Vous euſſes,	Receu.
Il euſt,	Defait,	Ilz euſſent,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Future

Future tenſe, Singular,

Dieu vueillle que,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donne,	nes,	ne.
Eſliſe,	ſes,	ſe.
Sente,	tes,	te.
Reçoiue,	çoiues,	çoiue.
Deface,	faces,	face.
Prenne,	nes,	ne.

à l'auenir.

Plurall, Dieu vueille que,

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnions,	niez,	nent.
Eſliſions,	ſiez,	ſent.
Sentions,	tiez,	tent.
Receuions,	ceuiez,	çoiuent.
Defacions,	faciez,	facent.
Prenions,	niez,	nent.

à l'auenir.

Subiunctiue Moode 1 Preſent tenſe, Singular,

Veu que,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donne,	nes,	ne.
Eſly,	lis,	lit.
Sen,	ſens,	ſent.
Reçoy,	çois,	çoit.
Defay,	fais,	fait.
Pren,	prens,	prent.

Plurall,

Plurall, Veu que,

NOVS,	*VOVS*,	*ILZ*,
Donnons,	nez,	nent.
Eſliſons,	ſez,	ſent,
Sentons,	tez,	tent.
Receuons,	ceuez,	çoiuent.
Defaiſons,	faitez,	font.
Prenons,	nez,	nent.

2 *Preſent tenſe ſingular*,

Combien que,

IE,	*TV*,	*IL*,
Donne,	nes,	ne.
Eſliſe,	ſes,	ſe.
Sente,	tes,	te.
Reçoiue,	çoiues,	çoiue.
Deface,	faces,	face.
Prenne,	Prennes,	ne.

Plurall, Combien que,

NOVS,	*VOVS*.	*ILZ*,
Donnions,	niez,	nent.
Eſliſions,	ſiez,	ſent.
Sentions,	tiez,	tent.
Receuions,	ceuiez,	çoiuent.
Defacions,	faciez,	facent.
Prenions,	niez,	nent.

3 Preſent tenſe, Singular,

Quand, *When.*

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donne,	nes,	nent.
Eſli,	lis,	lit.
Sen,	ſens,	ſent.
Reçoy,	çois,	çoit.
Defay,	fais,	fait.
Pren,	Prens,	Prent.

Plurall, Quand.

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnons,	nez,	nent.
Eſliſons,	ſez,	ſent.
Sentons,	tez,	tent.
Receuons,	ceuez,	çoiuent,
Defaiſons,	faitez,	facent.
Prenons,	nez,	nent,

Imperfect tenſe, Singular,

Veu que,

IE	*TV*	*IL*
Donnoye,	nois,	noit.
Eliſoye,	ſois,	ſoit.
Sentoye,	tois,	toit.
Receuoye,	ceuois,	ceuoit.
Defaiſoye,	faiſois,	faiſoit.
Prenoye,	nois,	noit.

Plurall, Veu que,

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnions,	nies,	noient.
Eliſions,	ſies,	ſoient.
Sentions,	ties,	toient,
Receuions,	ceuies,	ceuoient,
Defaiſions,	faiſies,	faiſoient,
Prenions,	nies,	noient.

2 *Imperfect tenſe, Singular,*
Quand, *When.*

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donneroye,	nerois,	neroit.
Eſliroye,	lirois,	liroit.
Sentiroye,	tirois,	tiroit.
Receueroye,	ceuerois,	ceueroit.
Deferoye,	ferois,	feroit.
Prendroye,	drois,	droit.

Plurall, Quand,

NOVS,	*VOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnerions,	ries,	roient.
Eſlirions,		
Sentirions,		
Receuerions,	ries,	roient.
Deferions,		
Prendrions,	dries,	droient.

1 *Perfect*

Perfect tense, Singular, and Plurall.

Veu que,

	Donné,		Donné.
	Esleu,		Esleu.
I'ay,	Senty,	Nous auons,	Senty.
Tu as,	Receu,	Nous auez,	Receu.
Il a,	Defait,	Ilz ont,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Perfect tense, Singular, and Plurall.

Combien que,

	Donné,		Donné.
	Esleu,		Esleu.
I'aye,	Senty,	Nous aions,	Senty.
Tu aies,	Receu,	Vous aiez,	Receu.
Il ait,	Defait,	Ilz aient,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

Aorist, Singular,

Combien que,

IE,	*TV,*	*IL,*
Donnasse,	nasses,	nast.
Esleusse,	leusses,	leust.
Sentisse,	tisses,	tist.
Receusse,	ceusses,	ceust.
Defeisse,	fesses,	feist.
Prinse,	prinses,	print,

Plurall,

Plurall, Combienque,

NOVS,	*VOVS*,	*ILZ*,
Donnaſſions	naſſiez,	naſſent.
Eſleuſſions,	leuſſiez,	leuſſent.
Sentiſſions,	tiſſiez,	tiſſent.
Receuſſions,	ceuſſiez,	ceuſſent.
Defeiſſions,	feiſſiez,	feiſſent.
Prinſions,	prinſiez,	prinſent.

3 *Preterpluperfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall,*

Combien que,

	Donné,		Donné.
	Eſleu,		Eſleu.
I'euſſe,	Senty,	Nous euſſions	Senty.
Tu euſſes	Receu,	Vous euſſes,	Receu.
Il euſt,	Defait,	Ilz euſſent,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

12 *Pluperfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall,*

Quand,		*When.*	
	Donné,		Donné.
	Eſleu,		Eſleu.
I'auroye,	Senty,	Nous aurions,	Senty.
Tu aurois,	Receu,	Vous auries,	Receu.
Il auroit,	Defait,	Ilz auroient,	Defait.
	Prins,		Prins.

1 *Future*

1 Future tense, Singular,

Quand		*When.*	
IE,	*TV,*		*IL,*
Donneray,	ras,		ra.
Eſliray,			
Sentiray,			
Receueray,	ras,		ra.
Deferay,			
Prendray,	dras,		dra.

Plurall,	Quand,	
VOVS,	*NOVS,*	*ILZ,*
Donnerons,	rez,	ront.
Eſlirons,		
Sentirons,		
Receuerons,	rez,	ront.
Deferons,		
Prendrons,	drez,	dront.

2 Future tense, Singular, and Plurall,

Quand,		*When.*	
	Donné,		donné.
	Eſleu,		eſleu.
I'auray,	Senty,	Nous aurons,	ſenty.
Tu auras,	Receu,	Vous aurez,	receu.
Il aura,	Defait,	Ilz auront,	defait.
	Prins,		prins.

Infinitiue

Infinitiue Moode, Present tense and Preter-imperfect tense,

Donner,	*To giue.*
Eſlire,	*To choose.*
Sentir,	*To* {*feele.* *smell.*
Receuoir,	*To receaue.*
Defaire,	*To vndoe.*
Prendre,	*To take.*

Preterperfect tense, Preteraorist, and Preter-pluſperfect tense,

Auoir,	Donné.	*To haue, or had,*	*Geuen.*
	Eſleu.		*Choſen,*
	Senty.		*Felt.*
	Receu.		*Smelled.*
	Defait.		*Receaued.*
	Prins.		*Vndone.*
			Taken.

Future tense,

Qu'il,	Donnera,	*That he shall,*	*Geue.*
	Eſlira,		*Choose.*
	Sentira,		*Feele.*
	Receuera,		*Smell.*
	Defera,		*Receaue.*
	Prendra,		*Vndoe.*
			Take.

1 Gerund,		2 Gerund,
A fin de Donner,	En,	donnant.
Eſlire,		eſliſant.
Sentir,		ſentant.
Receuoir,		receuant.
Defaire,		defaiſant.
Prendre,		prenant.

3 Gerund,

Pour, *or* Donner,	*For, or*	*Geue.*
Eſlire,		*Chooſe.*
Preſt à Sentir,	*Ready to*	*Feele.*
Receuoir,		*Smell.*
Defaire,		*Receauer.*
Prendre,		*Vndoe.*
		Take.

1 Supin,		2 Supin.
Aller, *Donner,*	On a,	donné.
Eſlire,		eſleu.
Sentir,		ſenty.
Receuoir,		receu.
Defaire,		defait.
Prendre,		prins.

Participle of the Preſent tenſe.	*Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe.*
Donnant,	donné.
Eſlſant,	eſleu.
Sentant,	ſenty.
Receuant,	receu.
Defaiſant,	defait.
Prenant,	prins.

	1 Participle of the Future tenſe.		*2 Participle of the Future tenſe.*
Qui,	Donnera,	Qui doit,	donner.
	Eſlira,		eſlire.
	Sentira,		ſentir.
	Receuera,		receuoir.
	Defera,		defaire.
	Prendra,		prendre.

Now becauſe the ending of the Verbes Paſſiues is neuer changed, and they muſt be declined in all their Moodes, Tenſes, and Perſons, by the declining of the Verbe, Eſtre, *To be, Here we doe ſet the ſame Verbe articular, with one onely Verbe Paſſiue, thinking it ſufficient for all Verbes Paſſiues, in euery Coniugation.*

Indicatiue

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Ie ſuis,	aimé,	Nous ſommes	aimez.
Tu es,		Vous eſtes,	
Il eſt,		Ilz ſont,	

Preter Imperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'eſtoye,	aimé,	Nous eſtions,	aimez.
Tu eſtois,		Vous eſties,	
Il eſtoit,		Ilz eſtoient,	

Preterperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'ay eſté,	aimé,	Nous auons eſté,	aimez,
Tu as eſté,		Vous auez eſté	
Il a eſté,		Ilz ont eſté,	

Aoriſt,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Ie fu,	aimé,	Nous fuſmes,	aimez.
Tu fuz,		Vous fuſtes,	
Il fut,		Ilz furent,	

Preterpluſperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'auoye eſté,	aimé,	Nous auions eſté	aimez.
Tu auois eſté,		Vous auies eſté,	
Il auoit eſté,		Ilz auoient eſté,	

Participle of the Preſent tenſe.	*Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe.*
Donnant,	donné.
Eſlſant,	eſleu.
Sentant,	ſenty.
Receuant,	receu.
Defaiſant,	defait.
Prenant,	prins.

	1 Participle of the Future tenſe.		*2 Participle of the Future tenſe.*
Qui,	Donnera,	Qui doit,	donner.
	Eſlira,		eſlire.
	Sentira,		ſentir.
	Receuera,		receuoir.
	Defera,		defaire.
	Prendra,		prendre.

Now becauſe the ending of the Verbes Paſſiues is neuer changed, and they muſt be declined in all their Moodes, Tenſes, and Perſons, by the declining of the Verbe, Eſtre, *To be, Here we doe ſet the ſame Verbe articular, with one onely Verbe Paſſiue, thinking it ſufficient for all Verbes Paſſiues, in euery Coniugation.*

Indicatiue

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Ie ſuis,	aimé,	Nous ſommes	aimez.
Tu es,		Vous eſtes,	
Il eſt,		Ilz ſont,	

Preter Imperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'eſtoye,	aimé,	Nous eſtions,	aimez.
Tu eſtois,		Vous eſties,	
Il eſtoit,		Ilz eſtoient,	

Preterperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'ay eſté,	aimé,	Nous auons eſté,	aimez,
Tu as eſté,		Vous auez eſté	
Il a eſté,		Ilz ont eſté,	

Aoriſt,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Ie fu,	aimé,	Nous fuſmes,	aimez.
Tu fuz,		Vous fuſtes,	
Il fut,		Ilz furent,	

Preterpluſperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
I'auoye eſté,	aimé,	Nous auions eſté	aimez.
Tu auois eſté,		Vous auies eſté,	
Il auoit eſté,		Ilz auoient eſté,	

Future tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Ie ſeray,	aimé,	Nous ſerons,	aimez.
Tu ſeras,		Vous ſerez,	
Il ſera,		Ilz ſeront,	

Imperatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

Singular		*Plurall,*	
Sois,	aimé,	Soions,	aimez.
Qu'il ſoit,		Soiez,	
		Qu'ilz ſoient,	

Optatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Dieu vueille que,			
Ie ſoie,	aimé,	Nous ſoions,	aimez.
Tu ſois,		Vous ſoiez,	
Il ſoit,		Ilz ſoient,	

Preterimperfect tenſe,

Singular,		*Plurall,*	
Pleuſt à dieu que,			
Ie feuſſe,	aimé,	Nous fuſſions,	aimez.
Tu feuſſes,		Vous fuſſiez,	
Il feuſt,		Ilz fuſſient,	

Preterper-

Preterperfect tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Ie prie dieu que,

I'aye eſté,	aimé,	Nous aions eſté,	aimez.
Tu aíes eſté,		Vous aiez eſté,	
Il ayt eſté,		Ilz aient eſté,	

Pluſperfect tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Pleuſt à dieu que,

I'euſſe eſté,	aimé,	Nous euſſions eſté,	aimez.
Tu euſſes eſté,		Vous euſſiez eſté,	
Il euſt eſté,		Ilz euſſent eſté,	

Future tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Dieu vueille que,

Ie ſoye,	aimé, à l'auenir,	Nous ſoions,	aimez, à l'auenir.
Tu ſois,		Vous ſoiez,	
Il ſoit,		Ilz ſoient,	

Subiunctiue Moode, 1. Preſent tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Veu que,

Ie ſuis,	aimé,	Nous ſommes,	aimez.
Tu es,		Vous eſtes,	
Il eſt,		Ilz ſont,	

2 Preſent tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Combien que,

Ie ſoye,	aimé,	Nous ſoions,	aimez.
Tu ſois,		Vous ſoiez,	
Il ſoit,		Ilz ſoient,	

3 Preſent tenſe,

Sngular, *Plurall,*

Quand, *When,*

Ie ſuis,	aimé,	Nous ſommes,	aimez.
Tu es,		Vous eſtes,	
Il eſt,		Ilz ſont,	

1 Imperfect tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Veu que,

I'eſtoye,	aimé,	Nous eſtions,	aimez.
Tu eſtois,		Vous eſties,	
Il eſtoit,		Ilz eſtoient,	

2 Imperfect tenſe,

Singular, *Plurall,*

Quand,

Ie ſeroye,	aimé,	Nous ſerions,	aimez.
Tu ſerois,		Vous ſeries,	
Il ſeroit,		Ilz ſeroient,	

1 Perfect

1 Perfect tense,

Singular,		*Plurall,*
	Veu que,	
I'ay esté,		Nous auons esté,
Tu as esté,	aimé,	Vous auez esté, aimez.
Il a esté,		Ilz ont esté,

2 Perfect tense,

Singular,		*Plurall,*
	Combien que,	
I'aye esté,		Nous aions esté
Tu aies esté	aimé,	Vous aiez esté, aimez.
Il ait esté,		Ilz aient esté,

Preter Aoriſt,

Singular,		*Plurall,*
	Combien que,	
Ie feuſſe,		Nous feuſſions,
Tu feuſſes,	aimé,	Vous feuſſez aimez.
Il feuſt,		Ilz feuſſent,

1 Pluſperfect tense,

Singular,		*Plurall,*
	Veu que,	
I'auoye esté,		Nous auions esté,
Tu auois esté,	aimé,	Vous auies esté, aimez.
Il auoit esté,		Ilz auoient esté,

2 *Pluſperfect tenſe,*

Singular, *Plurall,*

Combien que,

I'euſſe, eſté,		Nous euſſions eſté,	
Tu euſſes eſté,	aimé,	Vous euſſiez eſté	aimez.
Il euſt eſté,		Ilz euſſent eſté,	

3 *Pluſperfect tenſe,*

Singular, *Plurall,*

Quand,

Iauroye eſté,		Nous aurions eſté,	
Tu aurois eſté,	aimé,	Vous auries eſté,	aimez.
Il auroit eſté,		Ilz auroient eſté,	

1 *Future tenſe,*

Singular, *Plurall,*

Quand,

Ie ſeray,		Nous ſerons,	
Tu ſeras,	aimé	Vous ſerez,	aimez.
Il ſera,		Ilz ſeront,	

2 *Future tenſe,*

Singular, *Plurall,*

Quand,

I'auray eſté,		Nous aurons eſté,	
Tu auras eſté,	aimé,	Vous aurez eſté,	aimez.
Il aura eſté,		Ilz auront eſté,	

Infinitive

Infinitiue Moode, Preſent tenſe, and Preter-imperfect tenſe,

Eſtre aimé, *To be loued.*

Preterperfect tenſe, Preter Aoriſt, and Preterpluſperfect tenſe,

Auoir eſté aimé, *To* { *haue* / *had* } *beene loued.*

Future tenſe,

Qu'il ſera aimé.

1 Gerund,

A fin d'eſtre aimé.

2 Gerund,

En eſtant aimé.

3. Gerund,

Pour eſtre, / Preſt à eſtre, / Falloir eſtre, } aimé

1 Supin,

Aller eſtre aimé.

2 Supin,

On a eſté aimé.

Particiciple of the Preſent tenſe,

Eſtant aimé.

Participle of the Preterperfect,

Aimé, *Loued.*

1 Participle of the Future tenſe,

Aimable, *To be loued.*

Credible, *To be beleeued.*

2 Participle of the Future tense.

Qui ſera, } aimé.
Qui doit eſtre, }

There be ſome Irregular Verbes, of which, Aller, To goe, me thinke, is the hardeſt, and therefore I doe ſet here the declining of the ſame, in foure ſundry waies, in which foure waies, all Verbes as well Actiues, as Paſſiues, may alſo be declined.

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe, ſingular,

Ie vay,	Tu vas,	Il va,
Vay ie?	Vas tu?	Va il?
Ie ne vay point,	Tu ne vas point,	Il ne va point,
Ne vay ie point?	Ne vas tu point?	Ne va il point?
	Plurall,	
Nous allons,	Vous allez,	Ilz vont,
Allons nous?	Allez vous?	Vont ilz?
Nous n'allons point,	Vous n'allez point?	Ilz ne vont point,
N'allons nous point?	N'allez vous point?	Ne vont ilz point?

Imperfect tenſe, ſingular,

I'alloye,	Tu allois,	Il alloit,
Alloy ie?	Allois tu?	Alloit il?

Ie n'alloy point?	Tu n'allois point,	Il n'alloit point,
N'alloy ie point?	N'allois tu point?	N'alloit il point?

Plurall,

Nous allions,	Vous allies,	Ilz alloient,
Allions nous?	Allies vous?	Alloient ilz?
Nous n'allions point,	Vous n'allies point,	Ilz n'alloient point,
N'allions nous point?	N'allies vous point?	N'alloient point?

Preterperfect tenſe, ſingular,

Ie ſuis allé,	Tu es allé,	Il eſt allé,
Suis ie allé?	Es tu allé?	Eſt il allé?
Ie ne ſuis point allé,	Tu n'es point allé,	Il n'eſt point allé,
Ne ſuis ie point allé?	N'es tu point allé?	N'eſt il point allé?

Preter-Aoriſt, ſingular,

I'allay,	Tu allas,	Il alla,
Allay ie?	Allas tu?	Alla il?
Ie n'allay point,	Tu n'allas point,	Il n'alla point,
N'allay ie point?	N'allas tu point?	N'alla il point?

Plurall,

Nous allaſmes,	Vous allaſtes,	Ilz allerent,
Allaſmes nous?	Allaſtes vous?	Allerent ilz?
Nous n'allaſmes point,	Vous n'allaſtes point,	Ilz n'allerent point,
N'allaſmes nous point?	N'allaſtes vous point?	Nallerent ilz point?

Preterpluſperfect tenſe, ſingular,

I'eſtoye allè,	Tu eſtois allé,	Il eſtoit allé,
Eſty ie allé?	Eſtois tu allé?	Eſtoit il allé?
Ie n'eſtoy point allé,	Tu n'eſtois point allé,	Il n'eſtoit point allé,
N'eſtoye ie point allé?	N'eſtois tu point allé?	N'eſtoit il point allé?

Plurall,

Nous eſtions allez,	Vous eſties allez,	Ilz eſtoient allez,
Eſtions nous allez?	Eſties vous allez?	Eſtoient ilz allez?
Nous n'eſtions point allez,	Vous n'eſties point allez,	Ilz n'eſtoient point allez,
Neſtions nous point allez?	N'eſties vous point allez?	N'eſtoient ilz point allez?

Future

Future tense, singular,

I'yray,	Tu yras,	Il yra,
Yray ie?	Yras tu?	Yra il?
Ie n'yray point,	Tu n'yras point,	Il n'yra point,
N'yray ie point?	N'yras tu point?	N'yra il point?

Plurall,

Nous yrons,	Vous yrez,	Ilz yront,
Yrons nous?	Yrez vous?	Yront ilz?
Nous n'yrons point,	Vous n'yrez point,	Ilz n'yront, point,
N'yrons nous point?	N'yez vous point?	N'yront ilz point?

Imperatiue Moode, Present tense, singular,

Va, Qu'il { Aille,
Ne va point, { N'aille point,

Plurall,

Allons,	Allez,	{ Aillent,
N'allons point,	N'allez point,	Qu'ilz { N'aillent point,

Optatiue Moode, Present tense, singular,

Dieu vueille que,

I'aille,	Tu ailles,	Il aille,
Ie n'aille point,	Tu n'ailles point,	Il n'aille point,

Plurall,

Plurall, Dieu vueille que,

Nous aillons, Vous aillez, Ilz aillent,
Nous n'aillons point, Vous n'aillez point, Ilz n'aillent point.

Preterimperfect tense, ſingular,
Pleuſt à Dieu que,

I'allaſſe, Tu allaſſes, Il allaſt,
Ie n'allaſſe point, Tu n'allaſſes point, Il n'allaſt point,

Plurall, Pleuſt à Dieu que,

Nous allaſſions Vous allaſſiez, Ilz allaſſent,
Nous n'allaſſions point, Vous n'allaſſiez point, Ilz n'allaſſent point,

Preterperfect tense, Singular, and Plurall,
Ie prie Dieu que,

Ie ſoye, Ie ne ſoye point, Tu ſois, Tu ne ſois point, Il ſoit, Il ne ſoit point, } allé,
Nous ſoions, Nous ne ſoions point, Vous ſoiez, Vous ne ſoiez point, Ilz ſoient, Ilz ne ſoient point, } allez.

Preter-

Preterpluſperfect tenſe, Singular, and Plurall,

Pleuſt à Dieu que,

Ie feuſſe, Ie ne feuſſe point, Tu feuſſes, Tu ne feuſſes point, Il feuſt, Il ne feuſt point, } allé,

Nous feuſſions, No⁹ ne feuſſions point, Vo⁹ feuſſiez, Vo⁹ ne feuſſiez point, I'z feuſſent, I'z ne feuſſent point, } allez.

Future tenſe, Singular,

Dieu vueille que,

I'aille, Tu ailles, Il aille, Ie n'aille point, Tu n'ailles point, Il n'aille point, } á l'auenir,

Plurall, Dieu vueille que,

Nous ailions, Vous ailliez, I'z aillent, Nous n'ailions point, Vous n'ailliez point, I'z n'aillent point, } à l'auenir.

Subiunctiue Moode, 1 Preſent tenſe, Singular,

Veu que,

Ie vay, Tu vas, Il va,
Ie ne vay point, Tu ne vaş point, Il ne va point,

Plurall,

Plurall, Veu que,

Nous allons,	Vous allez,	Ilz vont,
Nous n'allons point,	Vous n'allez point,	Ilz ne vont point.

2 *Preſent tenſe*, *Singular*, Combien que,

I'aille,	Tu ailles,	Il aille,
Ie n'aille point,	Tu n'ailles point,	Il n'aille point.

Plurall, Combien que,

Nous allions,	Vous allez,	Ilz aillent,
Nous n'allions point,	Vous n'allez point,	Ilz n'aillent point.

3 *Preſent tenſe*, *Singular*, Quand,

Ie vay,	Tu vas,	Il va,
Ie ne vay point,	Tu ne vas point,	Il ne va point,

Plurall, Quand,

Nous allons,	Vous allez,	Ilz vont,
Nous n'allons point,	Vous n'allez point,	Ilz ne vont point.

1 *Imperfect tenſe*, *Singular*, Veu que,

I'alloye,	Tu allois,	Il alloit,
Ie n'alloye point,	Tu n'allois point,	Il n'alloit point.

Plurall,

Plurall, Veu que,

Nous allions, Vous allies, Ilz alloient,
Nous n'allions point, Vous n'allies point, Ilz n'alloient point,

2 *Imperfect tense*, *Singular*, Quand,

I'yroye, Tu yrois, Il yroit,
Ie n'yroye point, Tu n'yrois point, Il n'yroit point.

1 *Preterperfect*, *Singular*, *and Plurall*, Veu que,

Ie ſuis, Ie ne ſuis point, Tu es, Tu n'es point, Il eſt, Il n'eſt point. } allé, { Nous ſõmes, Nous ne ſõmes point, Vous eſtes, Vous n'eſtes point, Ilz ſont, Ilz ne ſont point, } allez.

2 *Perfect tense*, *Sing. and Plur.* Combien que,

Ie ſoie, Ie ne ſoie point, Tu ſois, Tu ne ſois point, Il ſoit, Il ne ſoit point, } allé, { Nous ſoions, Nous ne ſeions point, Vous ſoiez, Vous ne ſoiez point, Ilz ſoient, Ilz ne ſoient point, } allez.

Preter Aoriſt, Singular, Combien que,

I'allaſſe,	Tu allaſſes,	Il allaſt,
Ie n'allaſſe point,	Tu n'allaſſes point,	Il n'allaſt point.

Plurall, Combien que,

Nous allaſſions	Vous allaſſiez,	Ilz allaſſent,
Nous n'allaſſions point,	Vous n'allaſſiez point,	Ilz n'allaſſent point.

1 Preterpluſperfect Sing. Plur. Combien que,

Ie fuſſe,	allé,	Nous feuſſiõs	allez.
Ie ne fuſſe point,		Nous ne feuſſions point,	
Tu feuſſes,		Vous feuſſiez,	
Tu ne feuſſes point,		Vous ne feuſſiez point,	
Il feuſt,		Ilz feuſſent,	
Il ne feuſt point,		Ilz ne feuſſent point,	

2 *Preterpluſperfect, Singular, Plurall,* Quand.

Ie ſeroye,	allé,	Nous ſerions,	allez.
Ie ne ſeroye point,		Nous ne ſerions point,	
Tu ſerois,		Vous ſeriez,	
Tu ne ſerois point,		Vous ne ſeriez point,	
Il ſeroit,		Ilz ſeroient,	
Il ne ſeroit point,		Ilz ne ſeroient point,	

1 Future

1 Future tenſe, Singular, Quand,

I'yray,	Tu yras,	Il yra,
Ie n'yray point,	Tu n'yras point,	Il n'yra point,

Plurall, Quand,

Nous yrons,	Vous yrez,	Ilz yront,
Nous n'yrons point,	Vous n'yrez point,	Ilz n'yront point.

2 Future tenſe, Singular, and Plurall, Quand,

Ie ſeray, / Ie ne ſeray point,	allé,	Nous ſerons / Nous ne ſerons point,	allez.
Tu ſeras, / Tu ne ſeras point,		Vous ſerez, / Vous ne ſerez point,	
Il ſera, / Il ne ſera point,		Ilz ſeront, / Ilz ne ſeront point,	

Infinitiue Moode, Preſent tenſe, and Preterimperfect tenſe,

Aller,	*To goe.*
N'aller point,	*Not to goe.*

Preterperfect tenſe, Preter Aoriſt, and Preterpluſperfect tenſe,

Eſtre allé,	*To haue, or had gone,*
N'eſtre point allé,	*To haue, or had not gone.*

Future tenſe,

Qu'il yra, *That he ſhall goe,*
Qu'il n'yra point, *That he ſhall not goe,*

1 Gerund,

A fin d' aller,
A fin d' n'aller point,

2 Gerund,

En allant,
En n'allant point,

3 Gerund,

Pour, *or* Preſt, à aller,
Pour, *or* Preſt, à n'aller point,

There is no firſt Supin.

2 Supin,

On eſt allé,
On n'eſt point allé,

Participle of the Preſent tenſe,

Allant,
N'allant point.

Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe,

Allé, *Gonne.*

1 Participle of the Future tenſe,

Qui yra,
Qui n'yra point,

2 Participle of the Future tenſe,

Qui doit aller,
Qui ne doit point aller.

The Potentiall Moode, in euery Coniugation,

is like in his Preſent tenſe, vnto the ſecond Preſent tenſe Subiunctiue, and all his other tenſes are like the laſt tenſes throughout all the Subiunctiue Moode.

The Frenchmen haue alſo ſome Verbes Impersonals which be varied, by the third Perſons only, as it appeareth by this example,

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

Il faut, *It muſt, or it behoueth.*

Imperfect tenſe,

Il falloit, *It did behoue.*

Perfect tenſe,

Il a fallu, *It hath behoued.*

Aoriſt,

Il fallut, *It did behoue.*

Pluſperfect tenſe,

Il auoit fallu, *I had behoued,*

Future tenſe,

Il faudra, *It ſhall behoue,*

And ſo muſt the other Moodes be varied by their third Perſons ſingular onely throughout all their tenſes

For the Paſſiue voyce,

Indicatiue Moode, Preſent tenſe,

On dance, *It is danced, or Men dance.*

Imperfect tenſe,

On dançoit, *It was danced, or Men did dance.*

Per-

Perfect tense,

On a dancé, { *It hath beene danced, or Men haue danced.*

Aorist,

On dança, *It was danced, or Men did dance.*

Plusperfect tense,

On auoit dancé, { *It had beene danced, or Men had danced.*

Future tense,

On dancera, { *It shall be danced, or Men shall dance.*

And so throughout all their Moodes, and Tenses must be declined all the Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, by their third Persons singular onely.

Of Participles.

PArticiples, are Wordes deriued of Verbes, which doe take part of a Nowne, as Gender, Case, and Declension, And part of a Verbe, as Tense, and Signification, And part of both, as Number, and Figure.

There be three Genders of Participles.

The Masculine, as

Le rompu, *The broken.*

The Feminine, as

La rompuë, *The broken.*

And

And the Common, as

Le, La, } Variable, *The changeable.*

There be sixe Cases, as in a Nowne,

There be three Tenses, one of the Present tense, which endeth in Ant, *or in* Eant *as*

Priant, *Praying.*
Corrigeant, *Correcting.*

One of the Preterperfect tense, which endeth in E. *Masculine,* S. T. *or* V. *as*

Le chastié, *The chastised.*
Le reprins, *The reprehended.*
Le satisfait, *The satisfied.*
Le preueu, *The foreseene.*

And one of the Future, that endeth in ble, *as*

Le, La, } Honnorable, *The* { *Honnorable, or to be honored.*

Le, La, } Inuisible, *The* { *Inuisible, or not to be seene.*

The signification of Participles, is either Actiue, comming of the Verbes Actiues, as

Le renommé, *The famed,*

Or else is Passiue, comming of the Verbes Passiues, as

Le, La, } Desirable, *The* { *Desirable, or to be desired.*

The Figure of Participles, is, either Simple, as

Parfait,

Parfait, *Perfect.*

Or Compound, as

Imparfait, *Vnperfect.*

There be two Numbers,

The Singular, as

Le pipant, *The cogger.*

And the Plurall, as

Les pipants, *The coggers.*

There bee two Declenſons : And of the firſt Declenſon, is euery Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and euery Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe, And be thus declined,

For the Singular Number,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

Le parlant, *The ſpeaking.*
Parlant, *Speaking.*
Vn parlant, *One ſpeaking.*
La parlante, *The ſpeaking.*
Parlante, *Speaking.*
Vne parlante, *One ſpeaking.*

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

De parlant, *Of, or from ſpeaking.*
Du parlant, } *Of, or from the ſpeaking.*
De le parlant, }
D' vn parlant, *Of, or from one ſpeaking.*
De parlante, *Of, or from ſpeaking.*
De la parlante, *Of, or from the ſpeaking.*
D' vne parlante, *Of, or from one ſpeaking.*

Datiue

Datiue,

A parlant, *To ſpeaking.*
Au parlant, } *To the ſpeaking.*
A le parlant, }
A vn parlant, *To one ſpeaking.*
A parlante, *To ſpeaking.*
A la parlante, *To the ſpeaking.*
A vne parlante, *To a ſpeaking.*

Vocatiue,

Parlant, } *Speaking.*
Parlante, }

For the Plurall Number,

Nominatiue, and Accuſatiue,

Les parlants, } *The ſpeaking.*
Parlants, }
Les parlantes, } *The Speaking.*
Parlantes, }

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

De parlants, } *Of, or from ſpeaking.*
De parlantes, }
Des parlants, } *Of, or from the ſpeaking.*
Des parlantes, }

Datiue,

A parlants, } *To ſpeaking.*
A parlantes, }
Aux parlants, } *To the ſpeaking.*
Aux parlantes, }

A des par'ants, } To some speaking.
A des parlantes, }

Vocatiue,

Parlants, } Speaking.
Parlantes, }

The Participles of the Future tense, are of the second Declension, and thus declined.

For the Singular Number,

Nominatiue, and Accusatiue,

Le, } aimable, The, } To be loued.
Vn, } One, }
Ia, }
Vne, }

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

De, } aimable, Of, or from, } To be loued.
Du, } Of, or from the,
De le }
D' vn, Of, or from a,
De la, Of, or from the
D' vne, Of, or from a,

Datiue,

A, } aimable, To, } To be loued.
Au, } To the,
A le, }
A vn, To one,
A la, To the,
A vne, To one,

Vocatiue,

Vocatiue,

Aimable, *To be loued.*

For the Plurall,

Nommatiue, and Accusatiue, for both Genders,

Aimables, } *The to be loued.*
Les aimables, }

Genitiue, and Ablatiue,

D'aimables, } *Of, or from the to be loued.*
Des aimables, }

Datiue,

A Aimables, *To the to be loued.*

Aux aimables, } *To some to be loued.*
A des aimables, }

Vocatiue,

O Aimables, *O To be loued.*

Of Aduerbes.

Aduerbes, are Wordes, ioined with the Verbe, to declare their signification,

Of Aduerbes, Some be of time, as

Auiourdhuy, *To day.*
Demain, *To morrow.*
Touſiours, *Euer, or alwaies.*
Quand, *When,*
Ce pendant que, *Whiles that.*
Maintenant, *Nowe.*

Desia, Ia,	*Alredy.*
A ceste heure,	*At this houre.*
Tantost,	*Anonne.*
Incontinent,	*By and by.*
Presentement,	*Presently.*
Longuement,	*Long time.*
Quelque fois,	*Some times.*
Iadis,	*In olde times.*
Apres,	*After.*
Deuant que,	*Before that.*
Tant que,	*So long that.*
Cy apres,	*Here after.*
Long temps a,	*Long agoe.*
Au parauant,	*Afore.*
A l'auenir,	*Henceforth.*

Some be of Place, as

Icy,	*Here, or hither.*
Où,	*Where, or whether.*
Là,	*There, or thither.*
Illec,	*There.*
Dedans,	*Within.*
Pres,	*Nigh, or by.*
Aupres,	*Nere.*
Dehors,	*Without.*
Cy,	*Here or hither.*

Vers lá, } En la, }	*On that ſide.*
Tout aupres,	*Faſt by, or hard by.*
En arriere,	*Behinde, or backeward.*

Some be of Numbers, as

Vne fois,	*Once.*
Deux fois,	*Twiſe.*
Trois fois,	*Thriſe.*

Some be of Order, as

Conſequemment,	*Conſequently.*
Apres,	*After.*
En apres, } Puis apres, }	*Afterward.*

Some be of Asking with Doubting, as

Pourquoy?	*Why, or wherefore?*
A quelle fin?	*To what ende?*
A quelle cauſe?	*For what cauſe?*
D'où?	*From whence?*
En quel lieu?	*In what place?*
Par où?	*Which way?*
Par quel moien?	*By what meanes?*

Some be of Calling, as

Hau,	*Hoh.*
Hailá,	*Whoſe there.*
Hai,	*Hoh,*
Viença,	*Come hither.*

Some

Some be of answering, as

Hau	*Hoh.*
Quoy,	*What.*

Some be of answering assuredly, as

Ouy.	*Yea.*
Il est ainsy,	*It is so.*
Pour quoy non?	*Why not?*

Some be of affirming, as

Certes,	*Of truth.*
Pour certain,	*For a truth.*

Some be of denying, as

Nenny,	*No.*
Nullement,	*Not at all.*

Some be of exhorting, as

Or sus,	*Go to.*
Auant,	*Forewarde.*
Courage,	*Courage.*

Some be of forbidding, as

Non pas, Non point,	*No.*

Some be of wishing, as

Ie voudroye,	*I would.*
A la mienne volonté,	*At mine owne will.*
Pleust à Dieu,	*Would to God.*
Dieu vueille,	*God graunt.*
Ie prie Dieu,	*I pray God.*

Some be of gathering together, as

Ensemble,	*Together.*
Quant, et quant,	*With all.*

Some

Some be of Choſing, as

Pluſtoſt,	*Rather.*
Mais pluſtoſt,	*But rather.*
Ains,	*Rather.*

Some be of deuiding as

A part,	*A ſide.*
Sepa. ément,	*Seuerally.*

Some be of ſhewing the manner, as

Parler doctement,	*To ſpeake learnedly.*
Aller droictement,	*To goe vprightly.*

Some be of Quantity, as

Beaucoup,	*Much.*
Vn peu,	*A litle, or A while.*
Trop,	*To much.*
Aſſez,	*Enough.*
Fort	*Much.*
Bien Fort,	*Very much.*

Some be of Quality, as

Sagement,	*Wiſely.*
Folement,	*Foliſhly.*
Grandement,	*Greatly.*
Bellement,	*Fairely, or ſoftly.*
Mollement,	*Softly, or tenderly.*

Some be of Diminiſhing, as

Peu à peu,	*By litle, and litle.*

Some

Of Coniunctions.

COniunction is a part of Speache that ioyned words, and ſentenſes together.

Of Coniunctions, Some be Copulatiues, as

Et,	*And.*
Auſſy,	*Alſo.*
Deſormais,	*Henceforth,*
Mais,	*But.*

Some be Diſiunctiues, as

Ou,	*Or.*
Sinon,	*Except, or vnleaſt.*

Some be Expletiues, as

Vray eſt que,	*True it is that.*
Mais vraiment,	*But truely.*

Some be Cauſalls, as

Car,	*For.*

Some be Rationalls, as

Parquoy,	*Therefore, or wherefore.*

Some be Gathering the words together, as

Pareillemet,	*Likewiſe, or in like manner.*
Dauantage,	*Furthermore, or beſides.*

Some be for to ioyne that, which we will be ſeeme to be partly deuided, as

Pour,	*For.*

Some be to ioyne thoſe thinges, one of the which we will affirme, as

Ou,	*Either.*

Sy,

Sy, *If.*

Some bee for to giue reaſon of that which hath beene ſpoken of before, as

Pour autant que, *For as much as,*

Par ce que, *Becauſe that.*

Some be to make a Concluſion of the proofe of any thing, as

Ainſy, *So, or thus.*

Sy donc, *If then,*

Some be to ſhewe one thing depending, or hanging of another, as

Pourtant que, *Becauſe that.*

Puis-que, *Sithence that.*

Some be to ſhew that, the which we ſay, bringeth no hinderance, as

Iaçoit que, *Albeit that.*

Combien que, *Howbeit that, or Although that.*

Touteffois, *Notwithſtanding.*

Ce neantmoins, *Neuertheleſſe.*

Some bee for to aske, that the leaſt ſhould bee graunted, as

Au moins, *At the leaſt.*

A tout le moins, *At the very leaſt.*

Some be to repleniſh onely, the which being taken away, deminiſheth nothing the ſentence, as

Certes, Certainement, *Certainely.*

There be three orders; The Prepositiue, as

Aussy,	*Also.*
Mais,	*But.*

The Subiunctiue, as

Ne,	*Nor, or neither.*
Ou,	*Or.*

The Common, as

Donques,	*Therefore, or then,*
Adonc,	*Then,*

Of Prepositions.

PRepositions are wordes vndeclined, which bee commonly set before the other parts of speech, when it is spoken of a Place, or of an Order, or when the cause, and reason of any thing is giuen.

Of Prepositions, some be seruing, both to the Genitiue, and Ablatiue Cases, as

De,	*Of, or from.*
Du, Des,	*Of the, or from the.*

Some other serue to the Datiue Case, as

A,	*To, or at.*
Au, Aux,	*To the.*

Some serue to the Accusatiue, and to the Ablatiue Cases, as

En,	*In.*

Par,

Par,	*By, or through.*
Pour,	*For.*
Chelz,	*At the house of.*

Some serue to the Accusatiue case onely,

Deuant,	*Before.*
Contre,	*Against.*
Apres,	*After.*
Aupres,	*Nigh.*
Selon,	*According, or After.*
Enuers, Vers,	*Towards,*
Entre,	*Betweene, or Betwixt, Emongest.*
Vis à vís,	*Face, to face,*
Viron, Enuiron,	*Ouer against. About.*
Audeuant,	*To meete with, or*
A l'enuiron,	*In the meeting of.*
A l'entour,	*Round about.*
Hors, Dehors,	*Out, Without.*
Dedans, Dans,	*Within, or In.*
Vers,	*Towards.*
Dessous, souz,	*Under, or Benethe.*
Dessus, Sur,	*Upon, or On.*
Derriere,	*Behinde.*
En arriere,	*Backeward.*

Some

Some ſerue to the Ablatiue caſe onely, as

Auec, *With.*
Sans, *Without.*

Of Interiections.

AN Interiection is a part of ſpeach, which betokeneth a ſodaine paſſion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voyce.

Of Interiections, ſome are of Myrth, as

O que cèſt bien fait, *O how well it is done.*

Some are of Sorrow, as

Las moy miſerable qne feray-ie! *Alacke I wretched what ſhall I doe!*

Some are of Dread, as

Helas, que m'eſt il auenu. *Helas, What is it chaunced vnto me.*

Some are to bid one thing to be left vnſpoken, or vndone, as

Fy, fy, ceſſez cela, *Fy, fy, leaue that ſame.*

Some are of Prayſing, as

Bien bon ſeruiteur, pour autant que tu as eſté fidele en peu de choſe, tu auras authorité ſur dix villes. *Very good ſeruaunt, becauſe thou haſt beene faithfull in few things, thou ſhalt haue authoritie vpon ten Cities.*

Some are of Calling, as

Hey-là, *Hoh, Who is there.*

Some

Some be of Sylence, as

Ho,	*No more.*
Paix,	*Peace.*
Non-plus,	*Enough, or No more.*
St.	*St.*

Some are of Exclamation, as

Ah, ah,	*A, ha.*

Some are of laughing, as

Ha, ha, ha, he,	*Ha, ha, ha, he.*

Some are of Marualing, as

Quoy, Voy, Vah,	*What.*

Some are of Cursing, as

Malheur sur vous	*Woe vpon you.*
Scribes et Pharisées Hypocrites,	*Scribes, and Pharisees Hypocrites.*

Finis secundi libri.

L'Autheur, aux lecteurs,

pour auertissement, Sonet.

DIre Sy ay (Quoy qu' Vsage on en face)
N'est point parlé en courtois et biẽ nay:
Bien sceant n'est aussy dire Non ay:
Sauf vostre honneur, ou bien Sauf vostre grace,

Seroient

Seroient trouuez de trop meilleure grace.
Ie ne l'Ay fait, est trop desordonné:
Pardonnez moy, seroit mieux ordonné:
Car grand fureur douce parolle efface.
Nous estions, Nous y pensons, faut dire
Non l'Estions, on ne S'En fait que rire,
Ny I'y pensons, tout cela est repris,
Les bons *Francois* ne parlent point ainsy:
Aucunement pris ne doit estre aussy
Petit, pour Peu, uy Peu, pour Petit, pris.

Lés équitable.

Sy ay, Non ay, *And all like manner of inciuill and rude speaches, ought to be left, because they doe denote a contempt, and pryde: and in steade of them must say*, Sauf vostre honneur, Sauf vostre grace, Pardonnez moy, *and other such ciuill and curteous speaches.*

I'y pensons, I'estiõs, *& all such barbarous speaches, to much vsed amongst the Frenchmen must be left, Because they doe ioyne the singular Articles, with the Plurall Numbers, which is vnproperly and vnlearnedly spoken.*

Petit, *and* Peu, *Doe both signifie in English* Little, *But* Petit, *must be applied in speaking of the Qualitie or Integritie, as* Petit home, Petit pas, *and such other.*

And

And Peu, *is to be applied when one ſpeaketh of the Quantity, or portion of the Integrity, as* Vn peu de pain, Vn peu d' Eau, Peu á peu, *And other ſuch: Therefore, theſe two words muſt be applyed euery one in his owne ſenſe, though the Frenchmen themſelues', Yea many learned men, doe abuſe in the ſame.*

Of Conſtruction.

THough a Man had attained neuer ſo well the pronouncing of the French tongue, and alſo the right Vnderſtanding of the eight parts of ſpeach: yet it will turne to ſmall profit vnto him, if he lacketh the meanes how to order the ſame.

Therefore, I ſhall deſire you to note, and remember well theſe ſmall rules very needefull, and neceſſary.

Many Nominatiue Caſes *of the Singular Number, will haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number, as*

Mon pere, ma Mere, ton Frere, ta Soeur, et ton Couſin, ſont venus voir noſtre maiſon.	*My Father, my Mother, thy Brother, thy Siſter, and thy Coſin are come to viſite our houſe.*

When two Subſtantiues come together without any word betweene them, The latter ought to bee the Genitiue caſe, as

La vertû de Dieu cõduit toutes choſes. — *The vertue of God guideth all things.*

In French the Accuſatiue Pronowne, muſt goe before the Verbe, as

Ie vous prendray, — *I will take you.*

The Aduerbe comming in the ſentence with the Verbe, ought to be ſet in Conſtruction next to the Verbe, either going before, or comming after, as

Ie ne vous peux bonnement recognoiſtre amy, — *I can not well acknowledge you a friend.*

The Verbe will haue commonly two Negatiues, which doe make one onely Negatiue, the one going before the Verbe, and the other comming after it, either being expreſſed, or vnderſtoode: and are alwaies theſe two Negatiues, Point, *or* Pas, *Not, or No, ſet after the Verbe, and neuer before it, as*

Ie n'ay point d' Ennemis, — *I haue no Enemies,*

And two Negatiues comming together, either before, or after, or without the Verbe, ought to bee conſtrued in the ſentence but for one onely Negatiue, as

Les Idolles, et leurs adorateurs periront, Non pas les adorateurs du vray Dieu. — *The Idolles, and their worſhippers ſhall periſh, Not the worſhippers of the true God.*

One

One only Negatiue, being set in the sentence before the Verbe without any other Negatiue comming after it, either being expressed, or vnderstanded, must bee construed for an Affirmatiue, as

Le poure content, est plus riche que ne sont les autres.	*The poore which is content, is richer then the couetous be.*

Many Substantiues of the singular Number, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall, as

Le Lion, L'Ours et le Thoreau, sont forts.	*The Lion, The Beare and the Bull, are strong.*

Many Substantiues comming together, of what Number, or Gender soeuer, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall of the Masculine Gender, if any of the Substantiues be of the same Gender, as

Le Soleil, La Lune et les Estoilles sont beaux.	*The Sunne, The Moone and the Stars are faire.*

Le, *Being a Pronowne Demonstratiue, is commonly set before either a Nowne, Pronowne or Participle which bee of the Masculine Gender, and is englished The, as*

Le Roy,	*The King.*
Le vostre,	*Your.*
Le parlant,	*The speaking.*

Le, *Being a Pronowne Relatiue, is englished,*

It, when it ſpeaketh of a thing hauing no life, as

Mon liure eſtoit icy: Mais ie ne le voy plus.	*My booke was here: But I ſee it no more.*

But when it is a Relatiue ſpeaking of a liuely thing, then it muſt be engliſhed, He, or Him, as

Tu as veu le Roy, et ie deſire de le voir.	*Thou haſt ſeene the King, and I deſire to ſee him.*

Tout, *Is an Adiectiue applyed to the Maſculine Gender, and is engliſhed, All, Euery, and ſometimes Any, as*

Tout le monde,	*All the world.*
Tout trompeur ſera trompé,	*Euery deceitfull man ſhall be deceiued.*
Le deuoir de tout homme eſt de bien faire.	*The duety of any man is to doe good.*

Toute, *Is an Adiectiue applyed to the Feminine Gender, and is engliſhed, All, Euery, Any, as*

Toute la Cour eſt troublée,	*All the Court is troubled.*
Toute choſe ſe doit faire par raiſon,	*Euery thing muſt be done by reaſon.*
C' Eſt le propre de toute femme de parler,	*It is the property of any woman to ſpeake.*

The ſame Toute, *Is neuertheleſſe vſed in*

the

the Maſculine Gender, being ioyned with this Subſtantiue Iour, *To ſpecifie the time, as*

I' Ay attendu toute Iour pour vous,	*I ſtayed all day for you.*

Mon, Ton, Son, *Are Pronownes applyed to the Maſculine Gender, and are engliſhed, Mine, or My, Thine, or Thy, His,*

	Example.
Mon pere,	*My father.*
Ton frere,	*Thy brother.*
Son couſin,	*His coſin.*

They are neuertheleſſe applyed to the Feminine Gender, when they doe come before any Subſtantiue of the Feminine Gender beginning with a vowell, as

Mon ame en ton eternité, a fondé ſon eſperance,	*My ſoule in thine eternitie, hath founded her hope.*

Ma, Ta, Sa, *Are Pronownes ſeruing to the Feminine Gender, as*

Ma main a approché de ta teſte, par ſa ſeulle faute,	*My hand hath approched of thy head, by his onely fault.*

They be alſo applyed to the Maſculine Gender, when they come before a Subſtantiue Feminine which is referred vnto the Maſculine Gender, as

Mon

Mon frere, ma femme m'euſt tué à ta requeſte Sy Dieu par ſa mercy ne m'en euſt preſerué.

Brother, my wife had killed me at thy requeſt, If God by his mercy had not kept me frõ the ſame

En, *Is a Preposition applyed to both Genders, as*

Ie me fie en luy: mais non-pas en elle.

I doe truſt in him: but not in her.

Plus, *Is an Adiectiue ſeruing to both Genders and Numbers, and is engliſhed More, as*

Plus { Saint, Sainte, Saints, Saintes, } *More holy.*

Tres, *Is an Adiectiue Indifferently applyed to both Genders, and both Numbers, and muſt be engliſhed Moſt, or Very, as*

Tres, { Beau, Belle, Beaux, Belles, } *Very faire, or moſt faire.*

De, *Is a Preposition ſeruing to the Genitiue, and to the Ablatiue caſes in both Numbers, and is engliſhed Of, or From, as*

De, { Mon pere, Tes freres, Sa mere, Voz ſoeurs, } *Of, or from,* { *My father. Thy bretheren. Her mother. Your ſiſters.*

De,

De, *Specifying one Number or quantity exceeding an other with Compariſon, muſt be engliſhed Then,*

Example.

I'ay repeté plus de dix fois. — *I haue repeated more then ten times.*

De, *Being taken in ſteade of* Auec, *ſhowing the qualitie, or nature of a thing, muſt bee engliſhed, With, Example.*

Ceſte muraille n'eſt faite que de fange. — *This wall is made but with myre.*

De, *Being ioyned with an Aduerbe of place to expreſſe the more his nature and ſignification, is engliſhed By, Example.*

Sêez vous icy pres de moy. — *Seate you here faſt by me.*

Du, *Is a Prepoſitiõ, ſeruing to both the Genitiue and the Ablatiue Caſes in the ſingular Number to the Maſculine Gender when the word Maſculine doth begin with a Conſonant onely, and is engliſhed Of the, or From the, as*

Du Ciel, — *Of the or from the Heauen.*

Des, *Is a Prepoſition, ſeruing to the Genitiue, and to the Ablatiue caſes for both Genders, in the Plurall Number onely, and is engliſhed Of the, or From the, as*

L'Eſprit des hommes vient des Cieux, — *The ſpirite of men commeth from the heauens.*

A, *Without an accent vpon it, is a Verbe which is engliſhed Hath, Haue, Is, or Be, Example.*

Dieu a crẽé toutes choſes. — *God hath created all things.*

A, *With an accent thus* à, *is a Prepoſition ſeruing to the Datiue caſe, being engliſhed At, or To, and ſometimes to the Accuſatiue, and to the Ablatiue, and is then engliſhed In, or In the, Example.*

I'ay eſcrit à mon pere, — *I haue written to my father.*

Ie me tiens à Londres. — *I doe dwell at London.*

Vous fiez vous à ſes parolles? — *Doe you truſt in his wordes.*

A, *Being taken in ſteade of* Auec, *muſt be engliſhed With, Example.*

Ie parleray demain à voſtre pere, — *I will ſpeake to morrow with your father.*

A, *Being taken in ſteade of* De, *muſt be engliſhed Of, Example.*

Ie l'ay ouï dire à mon pere, — *I heard it of my father.*

A, *Being taken in ſteade of* En, *muſt be engliſhed In, Example.*

Faites cela à la faueur de vos amis; — *Doe that in fauour of your friends.*

Le

Le peuple de france a beaucoup ſouffert durant les guerres,
The people of Fraunce haue ſuffered much during the warres.

Il y a long temps que ie ſuis menacé mais il y a icy pluſieurs de mes amis pour me defendre.
There is long time that I am threatened but here bee many of my friendes to helpe me.

Au, *is a Prepoſition ſeruing to the Datiue caſe ſingular in the Maſculine Gender onely, and is engliſhed To the, In the, or At the, Example.*

Ie ſuis au commandement du Roy,
I am at the Kings commandement.

Ie me plaindray au Magiſtrat,
I will complaine to the Magiſtrate.

I'ay eſté receu au ſeruice du Roy.
I haue been receiued in the Kings ſeruice.

Aux, *Is a Prepoſition applied to the Datiue caſe, in the Plurall Number onely, and in both Genders, and is engliſhed, To the, Vnto the, Into the, In the, Example.*

Ie t' Enuoieray aux ennemis,
I will ſend thee to the enemies.

Dieu enuoye ſõ ange aux eſleuz pour les cõduire.
God ſendeth his Angell vnto the elect to cõduct them.

Chriſt eſt deſcendu aux enfers,
Chriſt is deſcended into hell.

Ie desire d'Aller aux saints lieux, *I desire to goe in the holy places.*

Es, *Is a Prepositiõ serving to the Dative case, and sometimes to the Accusative, in both Genders, and in the Plurall Number onely, and is englished, In the, or Into the, Example.*

I'ay dõné cõmandement és hommes de ceste ville, de se retirer és maisõs du Seigneur. *I haue giuen cõmandement to the men of this towne, to retire thẽ in the houses of the Lord.*

Vn, *Is an Adiectiue singular, which serueth to the Masculine Gender, for the Nominatiue, and Accusatiue cases, and is englished On, An, or A,*

Example.

Vn Dieu, *One God.*
Vn Estat, *An Estate.*
Vn Roy, *A King.*

Vne, *Is an Adiectiue of the Feminine Gender, englished, On, An, or A, Example.*

Vne Roine, *One Queene.*
Vne Pomme, *An Apple.*
Vne femme, *A woman.*

Nostre, Vostre, Leur, *Are Pronownes applied to both Genders, in the singular Number onely, Sauing* Leur, *which is plurall, as*

Nostre amy vient à nostre Esglise, *Our friend commeth into our Church.*

Vostre

Voſtre pere a prins voſtre eſpée,
Your father hath taken your ſword.

Ilz ont aſſis leur pied auſſy haut que leur teſte, Ce que ie leur ay dit.
They haue ſet their foote euē ſo high as their one head, The which I tolde them.

Ce, Cet, Ceſtuy, Ceſtuy-cy, Ce'uy, Iceluy, *Are Pronownes applied to the Maſculine Gender, in the ſingular Number onely,* Ce, *Being ſet before the wordes which doe begin with a Conſonant, and* Cet, *ſeruing to the words which doe begin with a vowell, Example.*

Ce, garçon doit aller auiourd hui auec cet home.
This boye muſt goe to day with that Man.

Ceſtuy-cy n'eſt pas celuy qui a fait le mal: mais la memoire d' Iceluy demeurera à iamais,
This ſame is not hee that hath done the fault: But the remembrance of the ſame ſhall remaine for euer.

Se, *Is a Pronowne ſeruing to both Genders, and in both Nombers, and muſt bee engliſhed Him, Her, Them, as*

Pierre eſt vn bon homme: mais il ſe promet beaucoup,
Peter is a good man: But he promiſeth much vnto him.

Marie eſt belle: mais elle ſe farde.
Marie is faire: But ſhe painteth her ſelfe.

Ces

Ceshommes, et ces femmes, me semblent fort gens de bien: Cõbien que quelque fois Ilz s'oublient,

These men, and these women, doe seeme vnto me very good persons: Though they sometimes forget themselues.

Luy, *Is a Relatiue, applyed vnto both Genders in the singular Number onely, and is englished Him, or Her,*

Example.

Sy mõ maistre m'eust parlé de vous, ie luy en eusse dit ce que I'en sçay,

If my master had spoken vnto me of you, I had told him of it that which I know of you.

Ma mere ne m'a point escrit: mais ie ne laisseray pas pourtant, de luy escrire.

My mother hath not written vnto me: But I will not leaue for all that to write vnto her.

En, *Being a Relatiue serueth to both Genders, and Numbers; and must be englished Some, Of the same, Of it, Of her,*

Example.

Il y en a qui aiment le bien, mais ilz ne s'en peuuent accointer.

There be some that loue the good: But they cannot be acquainted of the same.

I'ay veu en Pierre plus que ie n'en esperois,

I haue seene in Peter more then I did hope of him.

Ie

Ie luy ay parlé de Marye: mais il ne S'en ſoucie pas.

I haue ſpoken vnto him of Marie: but he doth not paſſe for her.

Ie leur ay parlé de mariage: mais ilz ne S'en ſoucient pas.

I haue ſpoken vnto thē of mariage: but they doe not care for it.

Il, *Being ſet before the Verbe, in the rehearſall of any thing that hath no life, muſt be engliſhed It, Example.*

Il eſt vray que le vin eſt bon: mais il eſt dommageable,

It is true that the wine is good: but it is hurtfull.

Il, *Being ſet before the Verbe when it ſpeaketh of any liuing, and reaſonable thing, ought to be engliſhed, He, as*

Abſalon n'eut iamais ſon ſecond en beauté: mais il fut mechant,

Abſalon had neuer his ſecond In beauty: but he was wicked.

Mes, Tes, Ses, Les, *Are Pronownes applyed in both Genders, in the Plurall Number onely, and muſt be engliſhed, My, or Mine, Thy, or Thine, His, or Hers, The, or Them as.*

Ceux-la ſont mes freres: mais ilz ne ſont pas mes amis,

Thoſe be my brethren: but they bee not mine owne friends.

Ie

Ie ne ſçay où ſont tes amis: mais ie cognoy bien que tes ennemis ſont icy.

I knowe not where are thy friends: but I knowe well that thine enemies be here.

Iaques a trouué icy ſes amis: mais Ieane y a trouué ſes ennemis.

Iames hath found here his friends: but Iane hath found here her enemies.

Les bons amis ſont rares, et bien-heureux eſt celuy qui les trouue.

The good freends are rare, and happy is hee which findeth them.

Soy, *Is a Pronowne applied to both Genders, in the ſingular Number onely, and muſt be engliſhed Him, Himſelfe, Her, Her ſelfe, as*

Cet home eſt grand, et ne fait point eſtat de ſoy,

That man is great, and maketh no accompt of himſelfe.

Ceſtuy-la retiẽt tout pour ſoy,

That ſame keepeth all for him.

Ma fille a prins pour ſoy le pire.

My daughter hath taken the worſe for her.

Ceſte femme prend tout à ſoy,

This woman taketh all to her ſelfe.

Moy, Toy, *Are Pronownes ſerving to both Genders, in the ſingular Number onely, and they muſt be engliſhed Me, or Mine, Thou, or Thee,*

Example.

Gardez cela pour moy,

Keepe that for me.

Ce liure eſt à moy, *This booke is mine.*
Moy miſerable que ſeray-ie? *I wretched what ſhall I doe?*

Me, Te, Tu, Ie, *Are Pronownes applied to both Genders, in the ſingular Number onely, and are engliſhed, Me, or I, Thee, Thou, I, Example.*

Ie ſuis marry de te tenir ſy long temps. *I am ſory to keepe thee ſo long.*

Ne me tenez pas pourtant, cõme voſtre ennemy. *Doe not holde me for all that, as your enemie.*

Ie te tiens pour mon amy, et te prie de croire que tu me trouueras tien, *I holde thee for my friend, and I pray thee to beleeue that thou ſhalt finde me thine owne.*

When two Pronownes come together the latter Pronowne muſt be engliſhed Same, or Selfe, as

Ceſtuy-cy n'eſt point à prendre : neantmoins, ie le prens moymeſme. *This ſame is not to be taken : neuertheleſſe, I my ſelfe doe take him.*

The Relatiue hath for his Antecedent the chiefeſt Subſtantiue, which is next unto it in Conſtruction, as

Dieu a ſon throſne au Ciel, qui a ſoin des humains. *God hath his ſeate in Heauen, which hath care of mankinde.*

Que, *Asking a queſtion, and alſo anſwering the ſame,*

same, is englished What, Example.

Que voulez vous auoir? *What will you haue?*

Demandez vous que ie veux? *Doe you aske what I will?*

Que, *Being an Aduerbe of Asking, must be englished, Why, as*

Que n'auez vous escrit? *Why haue you not written?*

Que, *Being an Aduerbe of Quantitie, or a Coniunction Exceptiue, must be englished, But, as*

Plusieurs sont appellez: mais il n'y en a que peu de choisis. *Many are called: but there be but fewe chosen.*

Nul n'a esté icy que moy, *Nobody hath beene here but I.*

Que, *Being an Aduerbe of Comparison without a question, ought to be englished As, Example.*

Estienne, tu argues Simon d'ignorance: mais il est aussi docte que toy, *Stephen, thou argueth Simon of Ignorancie: but hee is euen so learned as thou art.*

Que, *Being an Aduerbe of Comparison, asking a question, or answering the same, in shewing any thing is englished, Then, Example.*

Est Pierre meilleur que Iean? *Is Peter better then Iohn?*

Ie ne ſçay ſy l'vn vaut mieux que l'autre: Mais ie ſçay bien, qu'il y a icy plus de folz que ie ne penſoye.

I know not if the one is better then the other: But I knowe well, that here be more fooles then I thought.

Que, *Being a Pronowne Relatiue ſhewing poſſeſſion, is engliſhed* That, *Example,*

Les biens que tu poſſedes ſont au Roy.

Theſe goods that thou doeſt poſſeſſe are the Kings.

Que, *Being ſet for* Combien, *is engliſhed How much, What, or How many, Example.*

Que vous dóneray-ie?

What ſhall I giue ye?

Que paiez vous de cecy?

How much pay you for this?

Que vẽdez vous de pommes au denier?

How many appels ſell you for a peny?

Que, *Being a Pronowne Relatiue without poſſeſſion is engliſhed, Which, or That, Example.*

Ie ne me ſouuien point de ce que m' as dit,

I do not remember that which thou ſayeſt vnto me.

Que, *Being ſet in the ſentence, either before, or after the Coniunction,* Sy, *is engliſhed, That, and in like manner being ſet with a Coniunction of wiſhing,*

Ie vous suis tant obligé que sy I'auoye sacrifié ma vie en vostre seruice, Ie ne penseroye encor vous auoir assez suffisamment satisfait: Sy que ie vous demeureray redeuable à iamais.

I am so much bounde vnto you, that though I had sacrificed my life in your seruice, I woulde not thinke to haue yet sufficiently enough satisfied you: So that I shall remain vnto you dettour for all euer.

Ie prie Dieu que I'aille où vous estes.

I pray god that I may goe where you are.

Que, *Comming before, or following after any Coniunction, is englished, That, Example.*

Il faut que desormais le peuple S'amende, sinon que tous perissent à iamais.

It behoueth that frō hence foorth the people doe amende, except they all perish for euer.

Qui, *Being spoken in the Genitiue case, must bee englished, Whom, or Whose, Example.*

De qui auez vous eu ce chien?

Of whom had you this Dogge?

De qui est cest œuure?

Whose woorke is this?

Qui, *Being a Datiue case, must bee englished, Whom, Example,*

A Qui penſez vous parler? *To whõ do you think to ſpeake?*

Qui, *Being ſpoken in the Accuſatiue caſe, muſt be engliſhed, Whom, as*

Qui cerchez vous? *Whom doe you looke for?*

Que, *Being in the Ablatiue caſe, is engliſhed, Whom, Example,*

Auec qui eſt il allé, *With whom is he gone?*

Celle, *Is a Pronowne applyed to the Eeminine Gender, in the ſingular Number onely: The which whe it rehearſeth a thing, that is nigh, or preſent, muſt be engliſhed, This, as*

Celle place ne m'eſt pas bonne. *This place is not good for me.*

When this ſame Pronowne Celle, *rehearſeth a thing that is fare of, it is to be engliſhed, That, Example.*

Celle chaire là eſt la chaire du Roy. *That ſame chaire is the Kings chaire.*

Ou, *Being an Aduerbe of Place, is noted thus,* Où, *and muſt bee engliſhed, Where, Whether, or Whence, Example,*

Où eſt mon coeur? *Where is my heart?*

Où vas-tu? *Whither goeſt thou?*

D'Où viens tu? *Whence comeſt thou?*

Ou, *Being a Coniunction Diſiunctiue, is neuer noted, and muſt be engliſhed, Either, and Or,*

Example.

Cecy eſt ou mien ou tien. *This is either mine or thine.*

Bien, *Being a Coniunction of ſhewing, muſt be engliſhed, Though, as*

Cet homme me deſplaiſt, bien qu'il ne me face point de mal. *That man diſpleaſeth mee, though hee dooth mee no harme.*

Bien, *Being a Coniunction Diſiunctiue, giuing liberty to chooſe of two things one, muſt be engliſhed, elſe, as*

Donnez moy ceſte pomme, ou bien ceſte la, *Giue me this apppell, or elſe that ſame.*

Bien, *Being a Nowne Adiectiue of Compariſon, ought to be engliſhed, Very, Example,*

La puiſſance d'vn Roy eſt bie grande. *The power of a King is very great.*

Bien, *Being a Nowne Adiectiue without Compariſon, is engliſhed, Good, as*

Tu es vn homme de bien. *Thou art a good man.*

Bien, *Being a Nowne Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree, muſt be engliſhed much, Example.*

Pierre eſt grand: Mais Iean eſt bien plus grand que luy. *Peter is great: But Iohn is much more greater then he is.*

Bien,

Bien, *Being an Aduerbe of Comparison, must be englished, Well, as*

Mon maistre sera bien venu. — *My Maister shalbe well-come.*

Ceste espee me couste bien pres des trois liures. — *This sword doth cost mee well nigh three pounds.*

Point, *Being an Aduerbe of Denying is englished, None, No, Not, Example,*

Ie n'en veux point. — *I will none.*

Venez vous point? — *Doe not you come?*

Point, *Being a Nowne Substantiue vsed in writing for a Periode, is englished, Point, or Periode, Example,*

Lisez iusques au point. — *Reade euen to the Periode.*

Point, *Being a Nowne Substantiue belonging to Taylors, or Semsters, is englished Stitch, Example,*

Ie n'ay qu'vn point ou deux a coudre, — *I haue but a stitch, or two to sowe.*

Cy, Icy, ça, *Are Aduerbes signifieng the place in which one must come, and ought to be, is englished, Here, or Hither, as*

Mon frere a esté icy, — *My brother hath beene here.*

Tenez vo⁹ cy pres de moy, — *Tary here by me.*

Venez ça, — *Come hieher.*

Tel,

Tel, *Is a Nowne Adiective, applyed to the Masculine Gender, and is englished, Such, Example,*

Ie vous prenois pour vn tel homme; — *I tooke you for such a man.*

Telle, *Is an Adiective of the Feminine Gender, and is englished, Such, as*

Telle que la vie est, telle est la fin. — *Such as the life is, such is the end.*

Fort, *Being a Nowne Adiective, is englished, Strong, as*

Sampson fut un fort homme; — *Sampson was a strong man.*

Fort, *Being set before an Adiective, to shewe his quality, ought to be englished, Very, as*

Tu es venu en vn fort bon temps. — *Thou art come in a very good time.*

Fort, *Being an Aduerbe of Quantity, must be englished, Much, or Many, Example,*

Cet Enfant est fort creu, — *This Childe is much growen.*

Ton pere a fort assemblé d'escus cest amnée — *Thy father hath assembled many crowns this yeare.*

Combien, *Being an Aduerbe of Quantity, must be englished, How, How much, or How many, as*

Combien vendez vous ce bonnet? — *How sell you this cappe?*

Combien

Combien vault cecy? *How much is this worth?*

Combien d'hõmes auez-vous? *How many men haue you?*

Combien, *Being a Coniunction shewing that the which we say bringeth no hinderance, must be englished, Though, Although, or Howbeit. Example.*

Cet homme est bien vaillant, Combien qu'il soit bien peu estimé. *That man is very valiant, Though he be very little inteemed of.*

On, *and* Se, *Are artticles Prepositiues set commõly before the Verbes Impersonals in the Passiue voyce: Which when they be set before the Verbes Actiues either Personals, or Impersonals, causeth the saide Verbes Actiues to be Passiuely taken, and must be englished, It, One, or Men, Example.*

On dit qu'on aime: mais on iuge de ce qu'on n'a veu. *It is saide that one loued: but men doe iudge of that which hath not beene seene.*

Il S'est veu autre qu'il ne se voit ores. *He hath beene seene other then men doe see it now.*

On dit que les hõmes S'amendent: Mais on se deçoit. *They say that men doe amend: But they are deceiued.*

Comme, *Being set in the sentence in steade of*

Commient,

Comment, *is an Aduerbe of asking, and is englished, How, as*

Comme vous contenteray-ie? *Howe shall I please you?*

Comme, *Being an Aduerbe of Likenes is englished, Like, or As, Example,*

Il est fait comme vous. *He is made like your selfe.*

Il vo⁹ sera fait cõme à moy. *It shall be done to you as vnto me.*

Comme, *Being a Coniunction Causall, is englished, As, Example,*

Il a fait comme il auoit promis. *He hath done as he had promised.*

Quoy, *Being set in the sentence for* Combien, *is englished, Though, or Albeit, Example,*

Quoy que cet hõme eust tous les biens du monde, il n'en seroit point meilleur aux pouures. *Though this man had all the goodes in the world, he would be neuer the better to the poore.*

Quoy, *Being a Pronowne Interrogatiue must be englished, What, Example,*

Quoy? me voullez vous laisser? *What? will you leaue me?*

Quoy, *Being a Pronowne Relatiue must be englished, The which thing, or What thing soeuer*

Example

Example.

Aiez le ſoin de mes affaires, Quoy faiſant, vous augmenterez ma bonne vollonté enuers vous.	*Take you the care of my affaires, the which thing doing, you ſhall increaſe my good will towards you.*
Quoy qu'il en auienne, il ſera fait.	*What thing ſoeuer may chaunce thereof it ſhall be done.*

Quoy, *Being ſet after a Prepoſition, muſt be engliſhed, Which, Wherefore, Whereon, or Therefore.*

Example.

Ie vous ay frappé: mais cõtre mon gré, en quoy touteſſois, ie cõfeſſe auoir grãdement failly.	*I haue ſtroken you: but againſt my will, in which notwithſtanding, I doe confeſſe to haue greatly erred.*
Les larrõs ſont pendus, parquoy, il n'eſt bon de deſrober.	*The theeues are hanged: Therefore it is not good to ſteale.*
Pourquoy,	*Wherefore.*
Sur quoy,	*Whereuppon.*

Subſtantiues Monoſillables ending in B. C. D. F. *and* G. *Are of the Maſculine Gender: Except*

Vne clef,	*A keye.*
Vne nef,	*A ſhippe,*
La dẽd,	*The tooth.*

Which be of the Femmine Gender.

Substantiues Monosillables ending in L. M. N. P. *and* R. *are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

La Faim,	*The Hunger.*
La Chair,	*The Flesh.*
La Mer,	*The Sea,*
La Peur,	*The Feare.*
La soeur,	*The Sister.*

Which be of the Femmine Gender.

Substantiues Monosillables ending in S. T. V. X. Y. *and* Z. *are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

Vne eau,	*A water.*
Vne hart.	*A halter.*
La chaux,	*The lyme.*
Vne faux,	*A Sycle.*
La foy,	*The faith.*
La loy,	*The lawe.*
Vne croix,	*A crosse.*
Vne may,	*A trough to mould in*
Vne noix,	*A nutte.*
La mort,	*The death,*
La part,	*The part or portion.*
La peau,	*The Skinne.*
La paix,	*The peace.*
La poix,	*The pitch.*
La retz,	*The nette.*
La voix,	*The voyce.*

Which be of the Femmine Gender.

Substan-

Substantiues ending in Ar, Ar, Ban, Bas, Bat, Beh, Ben, Ber, Bay, Bil, Bon, Ble, Bos, Bri, Bril, *and* By, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

La Bible,	*The Byble,*
Vne fable,	*A fable, or tale.*
Vne table,	*A table, or board.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Be, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn astralabe,	*An astralabbe.*
Vn globe,	*A globe.*
Vn Aduerbe,	*An Aduerbe.*
Le Prouerbe,	*The prouerbe.*
Vn Verbe.	*A Verbe.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Beau, Bec, Bier, Bic, Bis, Blier, Bly, Bour, Bot, Bours, Bon, Bown, Bras, Bret, Bry, Brier, *and* Bris, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in Bray, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Le Bray,	*The blacke pitch.*

Which is of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Bre, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

Vne Chambre,	*A Chamber.*

Which is of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Cal, Cant, Can, Car,

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues Monosillables ending in L. M. N. P. *and* R. *are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

La Faim,	*The Hunger.*
La Chair,	*The Flesh.*
La Mer,	*The Sea,*
La Peur,	*The Feare.*
La soeur,	*The Sister.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender,

Substantiues Monosillables ending in S. T. V. X. Y. *and* Z. *are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

Vne eau,	*A water.*
Vne hart.	*A halter.*
La chaux,	*The lyme.*
Vne faux,	*A Sycle.*
La foy,	*The faith.*
La loy,	*The lawe.*
Vne croix,	*A crosse.*
Vne may,	*A trough to mould in*
Vne noix,	*A nutte.*
La mort,	*The death,*
La part,	*The part or portion.*
La peau,	*The Skinne.*
La paix,	*The peace.*
La poix,	*The pitch.*
La retz,	*The nette.*
La voix,	*The voyce.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substan-

Substantiues ending in Ab, Ar, Ban, Bas, Bat, Bel, Ben, Ber, Bay, Bil, Bon, Ble, Bos, Bri, Bril, *and* By, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except,*

La Bible,	*The Byble,*
Vne fable,	*A fable, or tale.*
Vne table,	*A table, or board.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues end Be, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn astralabe,	*An astralabbe.*
Vn globe,	*A globe.*
Vn Aduerbe,	*An aduerbe.*
Le Prouerbe,	*The proverbe.*
Vn Verbe.	*A verbe.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Beau, Bec, Bi[illegible] Bis, Blier, Bly, Bour, Bot, Bours, Bon, Bom[illegible]ras, Bret, Bry, Brier, *and* Bris, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in Bray, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Le Bray,	*The blacke pitch.*

Which is of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Bre, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

Vne Chambre,	*A Chamber.*

Which is of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Cal, Cant, Can, Car, Char,

Chat, Chas, Ces, Cher, Chant, Chauld, Chet, Cheur, Ché, Choir, Chon, *and* Chot, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

La blancheur, *The whiteneſſe.*
La fraicheur, *The couldneſſe.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Ce, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Le ſupplice, *The executing of the ordinaunce of Iuſtice.*
Le vice, *The vice.*
Vn office, *An office.*
Vn benefice, *A Benefite. Good deede. Perſonage.*
Le malefice, *The wicked deede.*
Le ſeruice, *The ſeruice.*
Le permice *The Premiſes. First fruites.*
L' Orifice, *The Entrie or mouth of any thing.*
Vn Indice, *An Indice. or a Token.*
Le notice, *The manifeſtation.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Except alſo,

Le, } nouice, The fresh { man. / woman.
La, }

Which is of the Common Gender.

Substantiues ending in Che, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn estamperche, *A staye.*
Le Dimenche, *The Sunday.*
Vn Patriarche, *A Patriarke.*
Le Presche, *The Sermond.*
Vn manche, *A haft.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Clair, cle, cor, cours, col, cil, cul, cu, cueil, cin, ceau, con, cre, cren, cri, crin, *and* crois, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

Vne boucle, *A buckle.*
Vne escarboucle, *A carbuncle.*
Vne acre, *An aker,*
Vne ancre, *An anker.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Cord, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in çon, *and* Croix, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn enfançon, *A litle childe.*
Vn eschançon, *A seruant of the cuppe.*
Vn garçon, *A boye.*

Vn laçon, *A* { *snare, or an eye of net worke.*

Vn poinçon, *A* { *Bodkinne.* *Hogs-head.*

Vn tronçon, *A* { *Blocke.* *Logge.* *Coire of any fruit.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Cy, Cret, *and* Crit, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in Dad, Dar, Dant, Dart *and* Der, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in De, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn cinode, *A Cynode.*

Vn code *A* { *Whole booke of the Imperiall lawes.*

Vn coude, *An Elbowe.*

Vn methode, *A* { *Methode.* *Way.* *Meane.*

Le monde, *The world.*

Vn periode, *A finall end.*

Le remede, *The remedie.*

Le voide, *The wode.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Except also,

Vn, } aide, *An aide,*
Vne, }

Vn, } eſtude, *A learning, or ſtudy.*
Vne, }

Which be of the Common Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Deau, Din, Dier, Don, Drei, Drier, Dren, Di, *and* Dum, *Are of the Maſculline Gender, Except*

La glandre, *The karnell.*

Which is of the Feminine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Deur, *and in* E *Feminine, Are of the* Feminine *Gender, Except*

Le foye, *The Leffer.*
Vn ſaye, *A Coate.*
Vn trophée, *A trophey.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in E, *Maſculine, and in* Eur, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn ſieur, *A Lord,*
Vn heur, *A lucke, or happineſſe.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Faim, Fe, Fer, Fueil, Fy, *and* Feau, *Are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn buſe, *A buſle.*
Le pontife, *The* { *Pontiphe.* / *Prelate.*
Le triomfe, *The triumph.*

Le

Le souf le, *The* {*Breathing.* *Blast.*}
Vn mornifle, *A blow on the mouth.*
Le trefle, *The* {*Trifoly.* *Cloobbes.*}

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues hauing their termination in Flet, Flit, Fin, Fre, Fon, Fran, Frain, Froy, Fus, Fort, *and* Ge, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

Vne balafre, *A* {*Great cutte with a sworde, Strype.*}
Vne gaufre, *A wafer.*
Vne bouge, *A bagge.*
Vne enge, *A kinde, or sort.*
La fange, *The myre, or durt.*
Vne forge, *A forge.*
Vne grange, *A barne.*
Vne horloge, *A clocke.*
Vne loge, *A Booth, or Tent.*
La longe, *The lease, or loyne.*
La marge, *The margãt, or margine.*
Vne orenge, *An orenge.*
Vne page, *A page.*
La rage, *The rage.*
Vne tige, *A twigge or sprong.*
Vne verge, *A rodde.*
La renge, *The false raynes.*

Vne vierge, *A Virgine.*

La vuidenge, *The Rubbish or sweeping of the house.*

La neige, *The snowe.*

Vne alege, *A keel.*

La charge, *The charge, or loade.*

La serge, *The sarge,*

Vne ymage, *An ymage.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Gon, Gnon, Gé, *and* Geois, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues that doe end in Gueur, *Are of the Feminine Gender.*

Substantiues hauing their termination in Gre, Gré, Gard, Ger, *and* Goir, *Are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in Geur, Gue, *and* Gne, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn enseigne, *A standart bearer.*

Le mesgue, *The whay.*

Vn peigne, *A combe,*

Vn signe, *A signe, or token.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues whose termination is in Gle, Gent, Ga, Gin, *and in* Gneur, *Are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

Vne reigle, *A rule, or rular,*

Vne ſangle, *A girt.*
La gent, *The nation, or people.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Except alſo,

Vn aigle, *An aigle.*

Which is of the Epiccne Gender.

Subſtantiues hauing their termination in Han, Heur, Hors, Iard, Iour, Ieu, *are of the Maſculine Gender.*

Subſtantiues ending in Le, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn drole, *A good fellow, or a luſty gallant.*
Le haſle, *The Sunne burne.*
Vn maſle, *A maele.*
Le pole, *The pole articke, or antarticke.*
Vn role, *A role, A byll, or ſcrole.*
Vn mille, *A myle, or a thouſand.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Except alſo,

Vn, } pupille, *A pupill.*
Vne, }

Which is of the Common Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Lai, lay, leau, lin, lon, lomb, lot, lois, lard, *and* las, *are of the Maſculine Gender.*

Subſtantiues which haue their ending in leur, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn bouleur, *A bouling alley.*

L' Heur,

*L'*Heur, *The lucke, or happineſſe,*
Le malheur, *The vnlucke, or vnhappineſſe.*

Which are of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues whoſe ending is in Lis, lier, lenc, let, loir, *and* lours, *are of the Maſculine Gender.*

Subſtantiues ending in Me, *are of the Feminine Gender. Except*

Vn anagrame, *A poſie of a mans name and ſirname.*
Vn orme, *An elme tree.*
Le baſme, *The baume.*
Le blaſme, *The blame.*
Le careſme, *The lent.*
Vn ſciſme, *A Syſme, or diuiſion.*
Vn enigme, *An enygme.*
Vn cathechiſme, *A cathechiſme.*
Vn crime, *A cryme, or fault.*
Vn abiſme, *A pit, botomleſſe.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Mart, Mur, Mour, Meau, Mors, Mot, Mas, Mis, Mach, Mal, Mier, Mon, Ment, Meur, *and* Main, *are of the Maſculine line Gender, Except*

Vne Iument, *A mare,*
La rumeur, *The rumor.*
La clameur, *The clamor, or crying.*
La tumeur, *The ſwelling.*
La main, *The hand.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues hauing their termination in Nas, *are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues ending in Ne, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn capitaine,	A *capitaine.*
Vn moine,	A *Monke, or a Fryer,*
Le signe,	*The signe.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Nal, Nail, Nil, Nir, Non, Nom, Nard, Ner, Nier, Net, Not, Nouil, Neau Noy, Ol, *and* Ot, *are of the Masculine Gender.*

Substantiues that ende in On, Pe, *and* Peur, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn brebion,	A *sheepes louse.*
Vn centurion,	A *capitaine.*
Le croupion,	*The rumpe.*
Vn harpeur,	A *player on the harpe.*
Vn coïon,	A *loute,*
Le gauion,	*The throat,*
Vn million,	A *million.*
Vn morpion,	A *swines louse.*
Vn pion,	A *man of tables.*
Vn raion,	A *beame.*
Vn saion,	A *coat or Ierkin.*
Le sion,	*The sione,*
Vn satirion,	A *satyrione.*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Except

Except alſo,

Vn ſcorpion, A *ſcorpion.*

Which is of the Epicene Gender.

Subſtantiues hauing their ending in Part, Pect, Per, Peau, Pin, Pied, Pon, Pas, Phe, Paſt, Plect, Ply, Pot, Pos, Poſt, Port, Poix, point, *and* Ple, *are of the Maſculine Gender, Except*

La part, *The part, or portion.*
La peau, *The Skinne.*
La piaphe, *The faire and proude ſhowe.*
Vne exemple, A *ſemplar, coppy, or example.*
La poix, *The pitch.*
La temple, *The temple.*
Vne agtaphe, A *hooke, or claſpe.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Except alſo,

Vn, Vne, } diſciple, A { *Sholar.* *Diſcyple.* *Pupill.*

Which is of the Common Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Pel, *are of the Maſculine Gender.*

Subſtantiues whoſe termination is in Que, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn flaſque, A *flasket.*
Vn braque, { A *hunt to foule with at quayles.*

Un cantique, A { *canticke.* / *ſong.* / *ballet.*

Un maſque, A *viſard, or mummar.*
Un obeliſque, An *anticke.*
Un trochique, A *trochicke.*
Which be of the Maſculine Gender,

Subſtantiues whoſe ending is in Quet, *and* Quit, Ral, Reau, *and* Rail, *are of the Maſculine Gender.*

Subſtantiues ending in Re, *are of the Femi-nine Gender, Except*

Un affaire, An *affayre.*
Le beurre, *The butter.*
Le boire, *The drinke, or drinking.*
Un catherre, A *catharre.*
Un compere, A *he goſſip.*
Le contredire, *The gayne ſaying.*
Le dire, *The ſaying.*
Le foirre, *The ſtrawe.*
Le frere, *The brother.*
Le pere, *The father.*
Le l'hyerre, *The yuey.*
Le luminaire, *The lights.*
Le martire, *The martyrdome.*
Le meſdire, *The euill ſaying.*
Le mire *The Surgion.*

Vn parterre, A high place in a garden, or a draft in any building.

Le rire, The laughter.

Vn taïere, A percer.

Vn tierre, A halter or coarde to tie any beaſt in the fields.

Le tonnere, The thunder,

L'Erre, The path, or going.

Le viaire, The face.

Vn verre, A glaſſe.

Vn beau pere, A father in lawe, or a gray fryer.

Vn beau frere A brother in lawe.

Vn notaire, A ſcriuener, or nottary.

Vn protenotaire, A wayter, ſutor, or an attendant after a Prelate for beneſices.

Le ſalaire, The reward.

Vn cautere, A cauter, or hot yron.

Vn corſaire, A rouer, or pyrate.

Vn ſuaire, A ſheet for a dead perſon.

Vn vicaire, A vycar, or curate.

Vn apotecaire, A potycary.

Le ſanctuaire, The ſanctuary or holy place.

Le ſommaire, *The ſumme or briefe of any thing.*
Le taire, *The holding of one his peace.*
*V*n confrere, A *fellow brother.*
Le vitupere, A *blame or reproch.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Ré, Roy, Roir, Ril, Rouil, Rin, Ras, Rat, Res, Rent, Reuil, Rot, Ris, Rain, Ram, *and* Ron, *are of the Maſculine Gender, Except,*

*K*ne chauue ſouris, A *batte,*
*V*ne ſouris, A *mouſe,*
Vne paroy, A *wale.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Subſtantiues that haue their ending in Se, *and* Sſe *are of the feminine gender, Except,*

*V*n aiſe, *An eaſe.*
Le mal-aiſe, *The vneaſe, ormiſeaſe.*
*V*n vaſe, A *veſſell for water.*

Subſtantiues that ende in Seil, Sif, Sſort, Sſot, Sin, Sſin, Sſon, Sy, Sſoir, Soir, Seau, *and* Sſeau, *are of the Maſculine Geeder, Except*

La moeſſon, *The harueſt.*

Which is of the Feminine Gender.

Subſtantiues which haue their ending in Son, *and* Seur, *are of the Feminine Gendet, Except*

Vn

Vn Friſon, *A friſeled locke of haire, or wooll.*
Vn oiſon, *A goſeling.*
Vn tiſon, *A firebrand.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues whoſe ending is in Te, *and* Té, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Le datte, *The Urine. State. Piſſe.*
Le feſte, *The toppe, or rouſe.*
Le geſte, *The Ieſture, or Counte-nance.*
Le giſte, *The bed, or bedding.*
Le Iouſte, *The Partition. Deuiding of lands or an adioyning to.*
Vn hoſte, *An hoſt, or a geſſe.*
Vn poſte, *A poſt, or wagge.*
Vn poëte, *A Poet.*
Vn Prophete, *A Prophet.*
Vn coſté, *A ſide.*
Vn paſté *A paſty, or pye.*

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Subſtantiues ending in Tas, Tal, Tail, Til, Tel, Tuy, Teau, Trac, Tre, *and* Tract, *are of the Maſculine*

culine Gender, Except

Vne marastre, *A stepdame, or mother.*

Which is of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues whose ending is in Tral, Tralt, Teur, Teut, Toir, Tier, Tir, Tour, Tras, Tron, Ter, Trin, *and* Tis, *are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

La hauteur, *The* { *Hight, Highnesse, Altitude.*

Vne tour, *A tower.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Substantiues ending in Ve, *and* Veur, *are of the Feminine Gender, Except*

Vn conclaue, *A conclaue, or counsaile.*

Which is of the Masculine Gender.

Substantiues that ende in Val, Vant, Vas, Vé, Veil, Vent, Veau, Vet, Ver, Vin, Vain, Vid, Vis, Von, Voir, Vot, Veu, Vre, Vier, and Vriet, *are of the Masculine Gender, Except*

La fieure, *The Feuer, or ague.*

La leure, *The lippe.*

La liure, *The pound, or waight.*

Vne viure, *A vyuer fish.*

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

Names of flouds, and Riuers, are of the Feminine Gender, Except

Iordain,

Le	Iordain,	The floud, or riuer,	Iordaine.
	Loire,		Loire.
	Loiet,		Loyette.
	Nil,		Nylus.
	Rosne,		Roasne.
	Odon,		Odone.
	Pau,		Pawe.
	Rhin,		Rhene.
	Tigre,		Tygris.
	Xante,		Xantus.

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

The names of Hearbes, and Plantes, are of the Feminine Gender, Except

Le	Soucy,	The	Marygolde.
	Fanouil,		Fenell.
	Oeillet,		Ieloflower, or Carnation.
	Anis,		Anyse.
	Anet,		Dylle.
	Plantain,		Plantaine.
	Chou,		Cabudge, or Colewort.
	Persil,		Persely.
	Epinard,		Spinage.

Le	Safran,	The	Saffron.
	Oignon,		Oignon.
	Ail,		Garlicke.
	Cibot,		Scaillone,
	Cerfueil,		Cherfuill,
	Naueau,		Nauet, or Turnep.

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Names of Trees, are of the Masculine Gender, Except

La	Vigne,	The	Vine-tree.
	Coudre,		Filberd tree.
	Aune,		Elder tree.
	Espine,		Thorne.
	Ronce,		Brymble tree
	Palme,		Palme tree.

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

All maner of fruits, are of the Feminine Gender, Except

Le	Abricot,	The	Apricot.
	Citron,		Pom-cytron.
	Coin,		Quince.
	Melon,		Mellion.

Raisin,

Le	Raisin,	The	*Reasen.*
	Coucombre		*Cucumber.*
	Limon,		*Lymon.*
	Sucrin,		*Sweet mellio.*
	Pompon,		*Pompyon.*
	Marron,		*Big chestenut*

Which be of the Masculine Gender.

Names of fishes be of the Masculine Gender, Except

Vne,	Anguille,	A	*An Eele.*
	Aloze,		*Shadde.*
	Loche,		*Loche.*
	Creuette,		*Shrimpe.*
	Viure,		*Viuer.*
	Ecreuice,		*Crauise.*
	Perche,		*Perche.*
	Seiche,		*Cuttell.*
	Raye,		*Thornebacke*
	Plis,		*Plasse.*
	Sole,		*Solle.*
	Dorée,		*Dorye.*
	Lamproye,		*Lamproye.*
	Trouite,		*Trousse.*
	Carpe,		*Carpe.*
	Crable,		*Crabbe.*

Coque,

Vne,	Coque,	A	Cockel.
	Flondre.		Flonaer.
	Lymande,		Lymande.
	Mouruë,		Codde.
	Mouſle,		Moskell.
	Roche,		Reche.
	Rouſſette,		Dogge-fiſh.
	Sardine,		Sprattе.
	Tenche,		Tenche.
	Tortuë,		Tortyce.

Which be of the Feminine Gender.

All maner of ſeedes and graynes, are of the Feminine Gender, Except

Le	Froment,	The	Wheate.
	Orge,		Barley.
	Seigle,		Rye.
	Seneué,		Muſterdſeed
	Miiet,		Millet.
	Ris,		Ryſe.
	Pois,		Peaſe.

Which be of the Maſculine Gender.

Names of Byrds, Some be of the Maſculine Gender, as

Coq.

Le	Coq,	The	Cocke.
	Canard,		Ducke.
	Coulomb,		Doue.
	Coq d' Inde		Turkie cocke.
	Linot,		Linnet,
	Piuert,		Woodpecke.
	Malard,		Mallard.
	Passereau,		Sparrow.
	Paon,		Peacocke.
	Gautier, ou Iars,		Gander.

Some be of the Feminine Gender, as

La	Poule,	The	Henne.
	Linote,		She lynette.
	Paonne,		Peahenne.
	Boure,		Drake.
	Oyë,		Gooſe.
	Coulombe,		She doue.
	Passerelle,		She ſparrow.
	Poule d'Inde,		Turkie henne

Some of the Epicene Gender, as

Corbeau,

	Corbeau,		*Rauen.*
	Cine,		*Swanne.*
	Eſtourneau,		*Blackebyrd.*
	Videcoq,		*Woodcocke.*
	Merle,		*Sterling.*
	Perroquet,		*Parret.*
	Papegay,		*Popyn-Iay.*
	Roſſignol,		*Nightingall.*
	Hibou, ou Chahuan,		*Owle, or Awlette.*
	Faucon,		*Faulcon.*
Le	Tiercelet,	The	*Terſell,*
	Oiſon,		*Goſeling.*
	Plongeon,		*Didapper. Douber, Dobechick or Diuer.*
	Vaneau,		*Baſtard plouer.*
	Ramier,		*Stoke-doue.*
	Aigle,		*Aygle.*
	Terin,		*Wring.*
	Serin,		*Finche.*
	Faiſant,		*Fayſaunt.*
	Heron,		*Heronne.*

Corneille,

La	Corneille,	The	Crowe.
	Pie,		Madgepye.
	Allouëtte,		Larke.
	Caille,		Quayle.
	Perdrix,		Partridge.
	Miuue,		Scapye.
	Crisserelle,		Cressell.
	Cauuette, Cauue, ou Chouëtte.		Dawe,
	Gruë,		Crane.
	Cicoigne,		Storke.
	Gueſpe,		Waſpe.
	Mouſche,		Flye.
	Locuſte ou Sauterelle,		Graſhoper.
	Rebette,		Robin red-breſt.
	Tourterelle,		Turtell doue.

Le	Sacre,	The	Sakere.
	Eperuier,		Sparhawke.
	Emerillon,		Merlyne.
	Haubereau,		Hobby.

Names of foure footed beaſtes, Some be of the Maſculine Gender, as

	Lion,		*Lion.*
	Loup,		*Wolfe.*
	Regnard,		*Foxe.*
	Thaureau,		*Bull.*
	Beuf,		*Oxe.*
	Rat,		*Ratte.*
	Chien,		*Dogge.*
	Chat,		*Catte.*
	Verot, Ver, Verrat,		*Bore.*
Le	Bouueau,	*The*	*Steare.*
	Leurier,		*Grayhound.*
	Aſne,		*He Aſſe.*
	Ours,		*Beare.*
	Porc,		*Hogge.*
	Daim, ou Dain,		*Deare.*
	Barbet,		*Water Spaniell.*
	Cerf,		*Hart, or Red deare.*

Some be of the Feminine Gender, as

Lionne,

La	Lionne,	The	She Lyon.
	Louue,		She Wolfe.
	Vache,		Cowe.
	Geniſſe,		Heaffer, or Heakefort.
	Truië,		Sowe.
	Ratte,		She Ratte.
	Chienne,		Bitche.
	Barbette,		She water Spaniell.
	Aſneſſe,		She Aſſe.
	Ourſe,		She Beare.
	Liſſe,		Bearing bitch.
	Leurette,		Gray bitch.
	Chatte,		She Catte.
	Biche,		Doe.

Some be of the Epicene Gender, as

Vn Sanglier,	*A wilde Bore.*
Le veau,	*The Calfe.*
Vn Agneau,	*A Lambe.*
Vne Panthere,	*A Panther.*
Vn Elephant,	*An Olyphant.*
Vn Dromadere,	*A Dromadare.*
Vne Once,	*An Ounce.*
Vne Licorne,	*An Vnicorne.*

Vn Chameau,	*A Camell.*
Vn Pouil,	*A Louſe.*
Vn Blereau,	*A Badger.*
Vn Cheureul,	*A Keeite.*
Vn Eſcureul,	*A Scurell.*
Vn Connil,	*A Cony.*
Vn Faon,	*A Fane.*
Vn Lapin,	*A Rabbette.*
Vn Marſouin,	*A Porpe.*
Vne Puce,	*A Flea.*
Vne Martre,	*A Mart.*
Vne Souris,	*A Mouſſe.*
Vn Bieure,	*A Beuer.*

All creeping things are of the Epicene Gender, Except

Le { Serpent, / Lezard, } *The* { *Serpent,* / *Lyzarde.* }

Which are of the Maſculine gender, Except alſo.

La { Serpente, / Lezarde, } *The ſhee* { *Serpent,* / *Lyzard,* }

Which be of the Feminine gender.

Names of Numbers, are of the Maſculine gender, Except,

Le / La } Deuxieſme, *The Second,*

And generally, all other numbers, which doe end

in

in Esme, the which be of the common gender:
Except, also

La Premiere,	*The first.*
La Seconde,	*The Second.*
La Tierce,	*The third.*
La Quarte,	*The fourth.*
La Quinte,	*The fift.*

Which be of the Feminine gender.

Adiectiues ending in, Be, Ce, De, Dre, Fre, Ge, Pe, Ple, Pre, *and* Tre, *are of the Common gender.*

Adiectiues ending in, Ble, Bille, *and in* Ouche, *are of the Common Gender.*

All other Adiectiues of what ending so euer they be, doe forme their Feminine Gender, by adding E, *to their Masculine termination, as*

Caché, ée,	*Hiddden.*
Cloué, ée,	*Nayled.*
Grand, de,	*Great, or Tall.*
Haut, te,	*High, or Tall.*

Except,

Bon,	*Good,*
Bel,	*Fayre.*
Tel,	*Such.*
Quel,	*Which.*

Which doe make in their Feminine Gender,

Bonne, Belle, Telle, Quelle.

Except also those Adiectiues whose ending is in

Ec,

Ec, *Which doe forme their Feminine Gender, by chaunging* C, *into* Che, *as of*

Sec, *Drye.*

Commeth Seiche.

Sauing onely these two,

Grec, *Greeke.*

Etic, *Eticke.*

Which haue in their Feminine Gender,

Greque,

Etique,

Adiectiues that ende in Eau, *Doe forme their Feminine ending, by chaunging* Eau, *into* Elle, *as of*

Beau, Puceau, *Faire, Boy.*

Commeth Belle Pucelle.

Beau, *serueth to the Substantiues Masculines, which doe beginne with a Consonant, as*

Beau coulteau, *Faire knife.*

Bel, *Is applyed onely to the Substantiues Masculines, that beginnes with a vowell, as*

Bel homme, *Faire man.*

Vieux, *and* Vieil, *Olde.*

Haue in their Feminine Gender, Vieille.

All other Adiectiues which doe ende in Eux, *doe forme their Feminine Gender, by chaunging* X, *into* Se, *as of*

Pieux, *Godly.*

Amoureux, *Louer, or Louing.*

Commeth

Commeth Pieuſe, Amoureuſe.

Adiectiues ending in F, *Doe forme their Feminine Gender, by chaunging* F, *into* ve, *as of*

Bref,	*Briefe, or Short.*
Reſtif,	*Reſty.* *Wylde.* *Vntamed.*
Penſif,	*Thoughtfull.*

Commeth Breue, Reſtiue, Penſiue,

Adiectiues ending in Eur, *Doe forme their Feminine Gender, by chaunging* R, *into* Se, *as of*

Eſtriueur,	*A Striuer.*
Flateur,	*A Flatterer.*
Iureur,	*A Sowerer.*

Commeth Eſtriueuſe, Flateuſe, Iureuſe.

De, *Being an Article Prepoſitiue to the Infinitiue Moode, muſt be engliſhed To, as thus:*

I'ay prié mes amis defaire pour moy, *I haue prayed my friends to doe for me.*

De, *Being a Prepoſition ſeruing to the Genitiue Caſe, is engliſhed of: as for Example:*

Le Satin de ma robbe eſt vſé, *The Satin of my Gowne is worne.*

De, *Being a Prepoſition ſeruing to the Ablatiue Caſe, is engliſhed from, or with, as*

I'ay receu auiourd'huy lettres de mon pere, *I haue receaued this day letters from my father.*

Ie vous ſeruiray de bon vouloir, *I will ſerue you with a good will.*

Many Subſtantiues ſingular will agree with a Verbe of the moſt worthy Gender, as

Le ſoleil, & la lune, fut obſcurcy de la fumée du puits, *The Sunne and the Moone was darkened, with the ſmoke of the well.*

Here fut obſcurcy, *Is a Verbe ſingular, agreeing with* le ſoleil *of the Maſculine Gender, and yet ſeruing for the reſt that followeth, being of the Feminine Gender.*

The Antecedent being of the Plurall Number will agree with a Relatiue of the ſingular, if there be any Verbe of the ſingular Number ſet between them, as

La cauſe en eſt nos peches, *The cauſe thereof is our ſinnes.*

Here pechez *the Antecedent Plurall, hath his Relatiue, and his Verbe, Singular.*

The Verbe either in bidding or asking a queſtion, will be ſet after his Article, as

Fay le toy meſme, *Doe it thy ſelfe. Haue I done ill?* Ay-ie fait?

In any other place, the Article muſt be ſet before the Verbe, as

Ie vous aime de tout mon cœur, *I loue you with all my hearr.*

Ie ne vous puis haïr, *I cannot hate you.*

The

The Verbe will haue most commonly two Pronownes, either going together, or else with the Verbe betwixt them, as

Comme vous portez vous? *How doe you?*
Vous vous en irez, *You shall goe your way,*
Quand vous vouldrez, *When you will.*

The fourth part, containing

the French Poeme.

IT hath been shewed vnto you, how to pronounce the French tongue, and also how to practise the same: both in the knowing of the right partes of speech, and in the construing of the same. Now it remayneth behinde to teache you the order of making verses vsuall in the French tongue. The which (with your patience) I doe purpose to shewe you in these fewe rules.

Therefore it is to be noted, that the order of versifying in the French language, consisteth in these sixe chiefest points.

In { Forme or qualitie, Kinde, Quantitie, } { Rythme or colour, Quadrature or Ceasure, and Figure.

The forme is deuided into these Names,

Into { Chant Royall, Ballade, Sonnet, } { Rõdeau, Dixayn, Epistre, } { Huitayn, Ode, Triolet, } { Sixayn, Quatrain, Distique, }

And many other, which I doe here omit for breuitie sake, because they be vsed but seldome.

The Chant Royall, *Is made of fiue branches, and one halfe branch, which the Frenchmen doe call* Enuoy: *And the last verse of the first branch maketh in a perfect sense the conclusion of euery other branch, and of the halfe branch, being the last verse, called by the French,* Refrain,

Eche branche is made of xi. meeters, and of fiue colours; the first and third meeters being of one colour, the second, and fourth of an other, the fift, and sixt of another, the seuenth, and eighth of another, the ninth, and elouenth of an other.

The Enuoy, *Is made sometimes of seuen meeters, and sometimes of fiue: Being of seuen, it is formed of three colours, The first and second meeters being of one colour, the third, fourth, and sixt, of an other, and the fift, and seuenth of another.*

But when the Enuoy *is made of fiue meeters, it is formed of two colours: The first, second, and fourth being of one colour and the third & fift of the other. As it appeareth by the Example following.*

Chant

Chant Royall.

Qui aime Dieu ſon regne, & ſon empire,
Rien deſirer ne doit qu' à ſon honneur,
Et toutesfois l' homme touſiours aſpire
A ſon bien propre, à ſon aiſe, & bon heur,
Sans auiſer Sy point contemne ou bleſſe:
En ſes deſirs, la diuine nobleſſe:
La plus grand' part, appete grand auoir:
La moindre part, ſouhaite grand ſçauoir:
L' autre, deſire eſtre exempte de blaſme,
Et l' autre quiert (voulant mieulx ſe pouruoir)
Santé aux corps, & paradix à l' ame.

Ces deux ſouhaits contraires on peut dire,
Comme la blanche, & la noire couleur:
Car Ieſus Chriſt ne promet par ſon dire,
çabas, aux ſiens, Qu' ennuy, peine, & douleur:
Et d' autre part (Reſpondez moy) qui eſt ce,
Qui ſans mourir aux cieux aura lieſſe?
Nul pour certain: Or faut il conceuoir,
Que mort ne peut ſy bien nous deceuoir,
Que de douleur ne ſentions quelque drame:
Par ainſi ſemble impoſſible d' auoir,
Santé aux corps, & Paradix à l' ame.

Donce ſanté mainte amertume attire,
Et peine au corps eſt à l'ame douceur,
Les bien heureux, qui ont ſouffert martyre,
De ce nous ſont temmoignage tout ſeur:
Et ſy l'hõme eſt quelque temps ſans detreſſe,
Sa propre chair, ſera de luy maiſtreſſe,
Et ſur la mort fera ſon ame aſſeoir,
Sy quelque ennuy ne vient ramenteuoir
Au poure humain, D'inuoquer dieu qui clame,
En luy diſant, homme penſes tu veoir,
Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame.

Or donques homme en qui ſantè empire,
Croy qué ton mal d'vn plus grãd eſt vainceur,
Sy tu ſentois de tous les maux le pire,
Tu ſentirois Enfer, dedans ton coeur:
Mais Dieu tout bon, ſentir ſans plus te laiſſe
Tes petis maux, ſachant que ta foibleſſe,
Ne pourroit pas vn grand mal perceuoir,
Et qu'auſſi toſt que de l'apperceuoir,
Tu perirois comme paille en la flamme,
Sans nul eſpoir de iamais receuoir,
Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame.

Certes pluſtoſt, vn bon pere deſire
Son filz bleſſé, que meurtrier, ou iureur:
Meſme de verge il le bleſſe, & deſcire,
A fin qu'il n'entre en ſi lourde fureur:

Auſſy,

Auſſy, quand Dieu Pere Celeſte oppreſſe
Ses chers Enfans: Sa grand bonté expreſſe,
Fait lors ſur eux eau de grace pleuuoir:
A ce, qu'Enfer en fin ne les enflamme:
Lors reſeruant (outre l'humain deuoir)
Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame.

Enuoy.

Prince Royal, quand Dieu par ſon pouuoir,
Fera les cieux, & la terre mouuoir,
Et que les corps ſortiront de la lame:
Nous aurons lors ce bien: c'eſt aſçauoir,
Santé au corps, & Paradix à l'ame.

Ballade, *Is made of three branches, and of one* Enuoy, *making the laſt meeter of the firſt branch the concluſion of ech other branch, and of the* Enuoy *alſo: And ech branch is made of eight meeters, and ſometimes of tenne (but ſeldome) and the* Enuoy *is made moſt commonly of foure meeters and ſometimes of ſeuen.*

The branch being of eight meeters, muſt be of two colours, and the Enuoy *of two: The firſt, foureh, fift, and eight meeters being of one colour, and the ſecond, third, ſixt, and ſeuenth of another.*

And in the Enuoy, *The firſt and fourth meeters,*

ters, Are of one colour, and the ſecond, and third, of an other. As it appeareth by the example following.

Balade.

L'Homme non conceu, fait de crace,
Contamina par iniuſtice
(Cultiuant grain de mort & vice)
La terre & toute humaine race:
Mais le conceu, non fait efface,
Ce grain mortel, (Comme propice)
Faiſant qu'au lieu du malefice,
Iuſtice cede, où ſuruient grace.

Le buyſſonneur plein de fallace,
Feit le membru (par ſa malice)
Decliner du ſien ſaint office,
Pour tenir ſon inique trace:
Mais l'homme Dieu briſa, l'audace
Du ſiflant, & de ſon complice,
Faiſant que par tel benefice,
Iuſtice cede, où ſuruient grace.

L'homme premier en ceſte baſſe
Fait excellent de l'immondice,
Par conceil faux, & infelice,

Fiet

Feit que ça bas la Sombre eut place:
L' homme ſecond, du quel la face
Decouure tout (comme eſt notice)
A fait, que par ſa grand' Iuſtice,
Iuſtice cede, où ſuruient graee,

Enuoy.

Prince, en Adam mort nous menace,
De ſon dard, & mortel ſupplice:
Et Chriſt fait, qu'en ſainte pollice,
Iuſtice cede, où ſuruient grace.

Sonnet, *Is made of fourteene meeters, and of fiue colours: The firſt, fourth, fift, and eight meeters being of one colour: The ſecond, third, ſixt, and ſeuenth of an other colour, the ninth, and tenth of an other, the twelft, and thirteenth of another, and the eleuenth, and fourteenth of an other. As it appeareth by the Example following.*

Sonnet.

LE doré barbelu, le faucheur, l' equitable,
Te donnent, l' vn ſience, & l' eſprit aguiſe:
L' autre, graue te rend, penſif, bien auiſé,
Riche le tiers te monſtre, & ſur tous amiable:
Le cheſnu filz du ciel, ſeul te rend venerable,

Et

Et le clair radieux les liqueurs a puisé
A mont deux fois bossu, dont ta introniſé,
Tel te rendāt, que nul n'eſt à toy comparable:
D'or & poſſeſſions le celeſte Idean,
T'a ça bas decoré: plus, ce Dodonean
De grace, & maieſté te pouruoit & decore,
Et ne manque en toy rien que l'immortalité,
Pour te faire florir, en toute eternité:
Non, il ne manque rien, tu l'as, & plus encore.

Although this Sonnet *followeth not altogether, the order aboue deſcribed, yet neuertheleſſe becauſe it is much vſed, I haue ſette it here for an Example.*

Rondeau, *Is made of xiii. meeters, of a branch and a halfe, and of two colours.*

The branch is made of eight meeters, the firſt, ſecond, fift, ſixt, and ſeuenth being of one colour, and the third, fourth, and eight of an other.

The halfe branch is made of fiue meeters, the firſt, ſecond, and fift meeters being of one colour, and the third, and fourth of an other: The firſt clauſe of the firſt meeter euer making concluſion both of the branch, and of the halfe branch. As it appeareth by the example following.

Rondeau.

Rondeau.

IE n'en ſuis plus, de l'ordre ſaint françois,
Et ne ſçay pas que iamais plus i'en ſois:
Car ma neruée eſt ores argenteuſe,
Et ſi ſera touſiours pecunieuſe
Comme ie croy: S'autrement i'en penſois,
Et ſy de vent ſeulement me paiſſois,
Ie ne vouldroy en dire ainſi, ançois,
Mal contenté, dirois, adieu nombreuſe,
Ie n'en ſuis plus.

Mais ſy encor l'oſte ſoin, que perçois,
Maintient ſa boſſe, ainſi que l'appercois,
L'enflant lagent hardie audacieuſe,
Que nous produit la froide portueuſe,
Diray gaillard, adieu mineurs françois,
Ie n'en ſuis plus.

Dixain, *Is made of tenne meeters, and of foure colours, The firſt, and third meeters being of one colour, the ſecond, fourth, and fift meeters of an other, the ſixt, ſeuenth, and ninth of an other, and the eight, and tenth of an other. As it appeareth by this Example.*

Dixain.

DEdans le clos d' vn iardin floriſſant,
Entre autres fleurs, voy vne roſe blanche,
Que ie ſerois ſur toutes choiſiſſant,
Sy de choiſir I' auoy liberté franche:
Dieu gard ſans fin le roſier, & la branche,
Dont eſt ſortie vne tant belle roſe:
Dieu gard la main qui pour croiſtre I' arroſe:
Dieu gard auſſi le tant excellent clos:
Dieu face en moy eſtre S' amour encloſe,
A peine d' eſtre en ſon amour enclos.

Huytain, *Is made of eight meeters, of quantity indifferent, hauing three colours: The firſt and third meeters being of one colour, and the ſecond, fourth, fifth, and ſeuenth of an other, and the ſixt, and eight of an other. As it appeareth by this Example.*

Huytain.

MEs Beaux peres religieux,
Vous dinez pour vn grand mercy,
O gent heureuſe O demy dieux,

Pleuſt

Pleuſt à dieu que ie fuſſe ainſy:
Comme vous viurois ſans ſouſſy.
Car le veu qui l'argent vous oſte
(Il eſt clair) vous deffend auſſy,
Que ne paiez iamais voſtre hoſte.

There belongeth to the Huytain, *and alſo to the* Sonnet, *and* Dixain, *certaine formes of verſifying, that are called* Epigramme, *and* Epitaphe. *The which be made at diſcretion, either of fourteene, of ten, or of eight meeters.*

Ode, *Is made by branches at diſcretion, both of branches, meeters, colours, and quantity. As it appbareth by this Example.*

Ode.

PEtit troupeau que Minerue,
Se reſerue,
En ſon Mont, deux fois boſſu,
Docte bende academique,
Qui trafique,
De maint chappelet tiſſu:

Par l'induſtrieuſe ouuriere,
Olliuiere,

Soeur dudoré Delien,
Gent qui aux saintes S'allie,
Et S'y lie,
D'indissoluble lien.

A iamais ton excellence
(Sainte essence)
Eterniser ie feray:
Et de ton nom la memoire,
Tres notoire,
Sans fin ie celebreray:

Car telle est (race angelique,
Magnifique)
Ta vertu veuë en tous lieux,
Que chacun ton los tonner,
Entonner,
Doit souz la cappe de cieux.

Là sur ce mont cheuellu,
Fourchellu,
T'yures des saintes liqueurs,
Qu'y garde bien cherement,
Librement,
Le triple trepied de soeurs.

Or sus donc commence lire,
Le los dire,

De la celebre vnion,
Qui a sur le Phebean,
Musean,
Pris son habitation.
Sus donc ma Pegasienne,
Qu'on m'aime enne,
Ceste troupe studieuse,
Faire vn siecle d'or reuiure,
Par son liure,
Pris de chacque ingenieuse.

Fay cognoistre à l'vniuers,
Par tes vers,
Comme elle surpasse en doctrine,
Le bien disant Gryneen,
Cinthien,
Et l'vne, & l'autre diuine.
Ainsy Sacrez puissiez vous,
Viure tous
(Bien heureux) les sacrez Cruins,
Puis en fin vollent heureux,
Glorieux,
Là sus, vos esprits diuins.

There belongeth, to this forme, or quality, {Chanson {Lay
{Odet {Virelay.

The

The which because they doe follow, the order of the Ode, *I doe here omit for brevity sake.*

Triolet, *Is made of eight meeters, and of two colours: The first, third, fourth, fift, and seuenth being of one colour, and the second, sixt, and eight of an other: and the first meeter must be repeated, and make the fourth and seuenth meeters; and the second and eight meeters, must bee but one same meeter, as it appeareth by the Example following.*

Triolet.

FAute d'argent est douleur non pareille,
A qui a tain, & n'a rien qu'au denier.
Car auiourd'huy (quoy que dire on m'vueille)
Faute d'argent est douleur non pareille,
Tout pour argent l'homme trauaille & veille,
A fin de viure: Ainsy iusqu'au dernier,
Faute d'argent est douleur non pareille,
A qui a train, & n'a rien qu'au denier.

Sixayn, *Is made of six meeters at discretion both of colours and quantitie. As it appeareth by the Example following.*

Sixayn.

Sixayn.

Sy le franc coq liberal de nature,
N'eſt empeſché auec ſa gelinotte,
Luy playſe entẽdre au chant, que ie luy notte,
Et viſiter la triſte creature,
Qui en ſa chambre, a fait ceſte eſcriture,
Mieux enfermé qu' en ſa caige linotte.

Quatrain, *Is made of foure verſes, and of two colours: and at diſcretion of quantity. As by this Example.*

Quatrain.

Simple ſuis, & ſuis compoſé,
Sans prendre rien, que de moy meſme,
Chaud & froid, Noir, blanc, rouge, bleſme:
Par nature ainſy diſpoſé.

Diſtique, *Is made at diſcretion of quantitie. As by this Example.*

Diſtique.

Diſtiquie.

CY giſt le corps lane bonté, bouté,
Leſprit au ciel, eſt par bonté monté.

Rithmes be of diuers kindes.

To wit, Of theſe nine Rithmes,

Croiſée,	Emperiere,	Poure,
Platté,	Encheinée,	D'echon,
Fratriſée,	Couronnée,	D'equiuoque.

Of Rithme Croiſee.

Rithme Croiſée, *Is when the firſt and fourth verſes, be of one colour, and the ſecond and third of an other. Or elſe when the firſt and third meeters be of one colour, and the ſecond and fourth of an other. As by this Example.*

Cy pres repoſe, & giſt ſouz terre enuers,
En ſon viuant, vne noble pucelle:

Ores

Ores eſt ell' du Seigneur faite Ancelle,
Dieu paiſt ſon ame, & la chair paiſt les vers.

Of Rithme Platte.

Rithme Platté, *Is when the meeters do follow, two of one colour, without any croſſing: As by this Example.*

Ie fay le fait, & le deffait:
L' engendré par moy rien eſt fait:
Engendrant, ſans engendré eſtre,
Ce qui naiſt, & ne peut onc naiſtre.

Of Rithme Fratriſée.

Rithme Fratriſée, *Is when the laſt word of euery meeter, maketh the beginning of the meeter following (as it appeareth here) in an other ſenſe, Example.*

Par le moien, d' vn ſeul, que mort, ne mord,
Mort, n'eſt plus mort, en vie elle eſt tournée:
Tournée eſt donc leur querelle en accord,
Accord, a vie en ſon trac retournée.

Of Rithme Emperiere.

Rithme Emperiere, *Is when the last worde of euery meeter is twise repeated, but in sundry and diuers significations: as here it appeareth.*

De l' immortel, le mortel effort, fort
L' home chargea, le rendant par mort, mort.

Of Rithme Encheinée.

Rithme Encheinée, *Is when the last word, of one meeter, maketh the first word of the meeter following, but in diuers senses, and eche meeter making a perfect sense. As by this Example.*

Vn seul est tout, tout peut, & tout a fait:
Fait l'homme fut au premier immortel:
Mortel Adam, recognent son forfait:
Forfait le feit lors d'immortel, mortel.

Of Rithme Couronnée.

Rithme Couronnée, *Is when euery meeter endeth diuersly with the same word, thrise repeated, or with litle difference. As in this wise.*

Mort,

Mort, par vn ſeul vſes d'effort, fort, fort
Sur tous humains, que tõ remord (mort) mord.

Of Rithme Pauure.

Rithme Pauure, *Is when the colours of eche meeter doe agree only in the laſt letter, The which kinde, becauſe it is neuer vſed among the good Poets, is to be reiected. As for Example.*

A toy mon Dieu me ſuis donné
Me donne, & touſiours donneré.

Of Rithme d'echon.

Rithme d'echon, *Is when either the laſt word, or the laſt ſilable, or elſe the laſt ſentence of eche meeter, doth anſwere by repetition, the ſenſe of the ſame meeter, as if it were making an other meeter. As thus.*

Qui t'a tiré des peines de la mort? La mort:
Mais quelle mort? de qui? eſt il tant fort? Fort.
O ſaint miracle: Et qu'a donné ſa vie? Vie.
Vie eſt de mort toutesfois ennemy: Ennemy:
Dõcques cet œuure eſt de la main de dieu: De
Vrayemẽt tudis merueille Echon, adieu: (dieu.
(Adieu.

Of

Of Rithme D'equiuoque.

Rithme d'equiuoque, *Is when the last word of one meeter, is deuided in the ende of the next meeter, with diuers significations. As thus.*

Vne vierge ça bas (nul ne luy porte enuie)
Porta cil qui par mort remist tout homme en (vie.

The Quantity of meeters hath these kindes.

Alexandrins,	Octosillables,	Sixsylables,
Decasylables,	Lyriques,	Quatrisylables,
		Binisylables.

Of Meeters Alexandrins.

Meeters Alexandrins, *Are made of twelue sillables, for the Masculine termination, and of thirteene for the Feminine, as it appeareth.*

Amy n'estime pas, que pour mon nom obmis,
(Vsité entre nous) ne t'aye en mon coeur mis:
Car telle y as pris place, & tant bien asseurée,
Qu' à iamais y sera ton ymaige incerée,

Of

Of Meeters Decaſylables.

Meeters Decaſylables, *Are made of ten ſillables, for the Maſculine ending, and of eleuen for the Feminine. As by this Example.*

Amour & mort, traiterent aliance,
Pour deſoler du tout l'humanité:
Feirent eſchange: Alors raiſon S'auance,
Qui bende amour, rompant leur vnité.

Of Meeters Octoſylables.

Meeters Octoſylables, *Are made of eight ſillables, for the Maſculine termination, and of nine for the Feminine. As thus.*

L'amytié ſaintement iurée,
Entre les filz de verité,
Sera d'eternelle durée,
Auenant grace, & charité.

Of Meeters Lyriques.

Meeters Lyriques, *Are made of ſeuen ſillables, for the Maſculine ending, and of eight for the Feminine: wherein be mingled with all (as in*

all

all other such meeters) certaine meeters of three sillables, for the Masculine, and of foure for the Feminine ending. As thus.

La brulante affection,
Du filz de la Frigienne,
Cypsienne,
Causa la destruction,
D' Illyon,
Et de la force troienne.

Of Meeters Sixsylbles.

Meeters Sixsylables, *Are made of six sillables, for the Masculine ending, and of seuen for the Feminine. As thus.*

Le souuerain des cieux,
Admirable en puissance,
Fera en decadence,
Tomber l'audacieux.

Of Meeters Quatrisylables.

Meeters Quatrisylables, *Are Made of foure sillables, for the Masculine termination, and of fiue for the Feminine. As thus.*
L'integrité,

De ta bonté,
M' eſt eſperance,
Telle, qu' attens,
Auec le temps,
Ton aliance

Of Meeters Biniſylables.

Meeters Biniſylables, *Are made of two ſillables, for the Maſculine ending, and of three for the Feminine. As thus.*

La claire,
Lumiere,
Des cieux,
L' addreſſe,
Nous dreſſe,
Aux dieux,

Of Rithme *or* Colour *in* Meeters.

The Rithme, *or* Colour, *Otherwiſe called* Liziere, *is the termination or ending of the Meeters: which ought to be made, either of the laſt word, or of the laſt ſillable, in the true making of verſes: and in falſe Meeters of the laſt letter: as by this Example for true Meeters.*

Quand

Quand viendra le ſiecle d'oré,
Qu'on voirra Dieu ſeul adore?

For the falſe Meeters, the Example thereof is afore, in the Example of Rithme Pauure.

Of Quadrature, *or* Ceſure.

Quadrature, *or* Ceſure, *Is a continuance of words to a perfect ſenſe.*

It ſpecially belongeth to two kindes of Meeters, { Alexandrins, Decaſylables.

In Meeters Alexandrins *the* Quadrature, *alwaies falleth either vpon the ſixt ſillable, or vpon the ſeuenth, when it falleth vpon the ſeuenth ſillable, the ſillable following muſt beginne with a vowell, and the ſeuenth ſillable muſt be ended with* é, *Feminine, making with the eight ſillable one only ſillable, Example.*

Du Creſpl leu doré la bande, au double mont,
Du ſaint Nectar S'enyure: à c'e auſſi le ſemond.

Here in the ſecond verſe ouer, and aboue the ſixt ſillable, there followeth in the ſame word an other ſillable ending with é *Feminine, and the next word*

word beginnes with a, *wherefore they meete together, & make vp one ſillable which is the ſeuenth As thus*, S'enyur'a

In Meeters Decaſylables, *The* Quadrature *is alwaies either in the fourth ſillable, or in the fift with like obſeruation of* e, *Feminine as before, in the ende of the word, next after the fift ſillable. &c. As thus.*

Bien heureux ſont, les ſans feneſtre en face:
Mais plus heureuſe eſt, la gent qui dieu trace.

Here in the ſecond verſe ouer and aboue the fourth ſillable, there followeth an other ſillable ending with e *Feminine, and the next word begins with* e, *and ſo meeting together, they doe make the fift ſillable. As thus*, Heureus'eſt.

Of the Figure.

Euery figure that is obſerued by the Latines in the making of their Verſes is alſo obſerued by the French men, in their French verſifying: But chieflie and moſt commonly they doe obſerue theſe three.

Synalephe,
Apoſtrophe,

Couppe Feminine.

Of Synalephe.

Synalephe, *Is an elysion, or putting out of the letter* e, *Feminine* (*in pronunciation onely, but not in writing*) *at the end of the word: or else an elysion of the letters* o, *and* n, *in these Pronownes*, Mon, Ton, Son, *both in writing and pronunciation, when the words folowing begins with a vowell, as in this Example.*

I'aime en effait t'amour, non ta monnoye:
Car ma inignonne en ce, prend plus de ioye.

Here in the first verse, e, *in* aime *is cut of in pronunciation, and in* t'amour *both the vowell* o, *& letter* n, *be taken away, as well in writing, as in pronunciation: for it should be,* ton amour.

Of Apostrophe.

Apostrophe, *is an ablation* (*both in writting and pronouncing*) *of the letter* è *feminine at the end of a worde, before any vowell, and also is the ablatiõ of the vowels* a, *and in* y, *in the* article la, *and in the cõiunction* Sy, *when they come next before any word, beginning with a vowell, as in this example.*

De l'amy, l'amitié,
Cogneuë á l'vniuers,
A fait l'inimitié,
Trebucher à l'enuers,
Tel amy eſt de prix,
S'Incontinent eſt pris,

Here the e, *of* l'amy, *of* l'vniuers, *and of* l'enuers, *and the* a, *of* l'amy l'amitié *and the* I, *of* l inimitié: *and likewiſe the* y, *of* S *incontinent are eaten vp by this figure, being neither written nor pronounced.*

Of Couppe Feminine.

Couppe Feminine, *is an elizion or taking away of the letter* e, *feminine in pronounciation, but not in writing, at the ende of the worde, when the worde following doth beginne with a vowell, except after the* e, *there be noted ſome reſt, by any of the points or virgules, then it remaineth as well pronounced, as written Example.*

L' eternel pere en ſa force eternelle,
Renuerſera Satan, & ſa ſequelle.

Here in the ende of Pere *being in the Ceſure next after the fourth ſillable,* e, *is not pronoũced by this figure: for this figure is onely for the Ceſures.*

A briefe Conclusion.

THus haue I in fewe wordes (gentle Reader) comprehended such things as I thought most necessary to be obserued in the French Poeme, not meaning hereby to prescribe any certaine act or perfect precepts of the same: But rather beseeching thee if there be any thing either of negligence omitted, or through want of skill not so artificially handled as it ought to be, to adde or diminish as it seemeth best in thine owne iudgement. My meaning was not hereby to seeke any praise, but only that my labour might serue as a pricke or spurre to them which are bettter learned to stir themselues forwarde to attempt matters of more perfection. As for such which be ready to mocke and scoffe at euery thing, I haue no more regard of them, than themselues haue of honesty and ciuility. The friendly Reader shall haue in this short discourse somewhat, which (if he will) he may turne to his commodity. The Bee gathereth hony euen out of the smallest flowers, and a wise man will finde out some what to serue his vse and turne, euen out of the wordes of the rude and vnlearned Ploughman.

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Aux

Aux Lecteurs Huitain.

L'altitonant, l'homme premier forma
D'vn imparfait, parfaite creature:
Mais toſt apres, ceſte ſainte fature,
En vn inſtant, luy, et tout difforma,
Sy qu'Ores rien de tout ce qui forme a,
N'eſt veu parfait: Sy donc en ces preceptes
Vois des erreurs, eſcry en tes tablettes:
Qu'vn ſeul ſans plus, nul onc ne reforma.

FINIS.

Faultes escaped.

Letters.	*Fol.*	*Pag.*	*Lines.*
A	2.	1.	18
All be deriued, read, All the deriued.			
	3.	1.	22.
Rigeuur,	read,		Rigueur.
B	3	1	19
Tyme,	read		Lime.
C	3	2	16
Except,	read		Example
E	1	2	18
Sixteene shillings,	read		Thirteene shillings.
	2	2	6
There	read		Three
I	1	1	5
Perfect	read		Present.
M	1	1	13
Receauer	read		Receaue.
R	3	1	22
His	read		hir
	4	2	10
Eo	read		To.
Aa	2	2	1
Donce	read		Douce.
Bb	3	2	12
Tain,	read		train.

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